昆 蟲 学 評 論

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL REVIEW OF JAPAN

VOL. XXXIV, NOS. 1/2. MAY, 1980.

Some Longicorn Beetles of Nepal (Col., Cerambycidae) as the Results of the Lepidopterological Research Expedition to Nepal Himalaya in 1963, Part II.[1]

By MASAO HAYASHI

Lamiinae (Continued)

Agnini (Continued)

27. *Acalolepta nepalensis* sp. nov.

Body dark reddish brown on head, prothorax and the basal five antennal joints, and light reddish brown on elytra, scutellum, body beneath and the apical six antennal joints. Body finely covered with fulvous brown pubescence, somewhat yellowish on scutellum.

Body long and slender; head impunctate, frons nearly as long as wide, slightly trapezoidal, impressed with a fine median longitudinal black line; vertex narrow, triangularly concave between well developed antennal tubercles. Eyes distinctly emarginate, inferior eyelobe a little shorter than gena below it (ratio, 5.5 : 6). Antennae in male three times as long as body, scape fairly thickened to apex, third to fifth joints also thickened, relative length of each antennal joint is as follows: — 6 : 1 : 12 : 10 : 10 : 11 : 12 : 12 : 13 : 13 : 19. Prothorax broader than long, excluding sharp lateral conical tubercles, narrowly constricted just insides of apex and base and also shallowly constricted behind apex and broadly rather distinctly so before base; disc deeply, finely but sparsely punctured on the sides of median line. Scutellum tongue-shaped, impressed along middle. Elytra broader than prothorax at base, about 2.4 times as long as the basal width, almost straightly narrowed posteriorly to dully obliquely truncate apices with dull marginal angles; disc convex and uneven, sparsely irregularly punctured, the punctures becoming finer to apex and almost vanished at apex. Breast almost impunctate. Legs slender, femora thickened, fore and hind tibiae curved, middle tibia incised premedially on dorsum, first hind tarsal joint as long as the following two joints united together.

---

[1] This is the continuation from the first part of the above-identified title, issued on the Entomological Review of Japan, 33 (1/2): 81–96 (1979).

Length, 24.5 mm., width, 7 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Walunchung-Unnamed place (E) (2450 m.), July 28, 1963, S. A. Ae leg.; paratype, 1 ♂, the same data as holotype.

Distribution: Nepal.

This new species differs from the closest ally, *A. elongata* (Breuning) from Sikkim in having shorter inferior eyelobe than gena below it (instead of fairly longer, 2.5 times as long as gena), obliquely truncate elytral apices (instead of rounded), and fulvous brown pubescence on body (instead of brown).

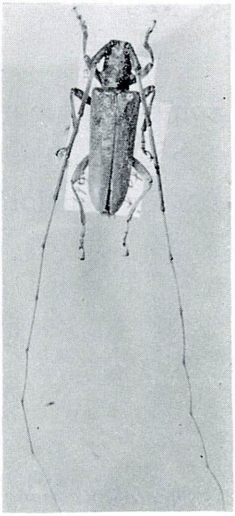


Fig. 1. *Acalolepta nepalensis* sp. nov.

28. *Acalolepta breviscapa* sp. nov.

Body uniformly brown, covered with dense fulvous brown pubescence, and with yellowish on scutellum.

Head scarcely punctured along the median line on frons, frons longer than wide, inferior eyelobe more than 1.5 times as long as gena below it. Antennae in male 2.5 times as long as body, scape dilated to apex, with developed cicatrix at apex, third to fifth joints thickened, relative length of each antennal joint is as follows:— 4.5 : 0.6 : 10 : 8.5 : 8.5 : 8.3 : 8 : 8 : 7.8 : 7.8 : 13 (curved). Prothorax (excl. lateral tubercles) longer than broad, sharply tuberculated laterally at middle, narrowly constricted twice behind apex and distinctly so before base; disc sparsely but deeply punctured at sides of median line to above lateral tubercles. Scutellum tongue-shaped. Elytra 2.5 times as long as the basal width, gradually narrowed posteriorly to dully subtransversely or slightly obliquely truncate apices with dull marginal angles; disc very finely deeply, sparsely punctured, the punctures becoming very finer apically. Body beneath and legs almost impunctate. Legs relatively long, femora weakly thickened, fore tibia curved, middle tibia incised on dorsum, hind tibia dilated to apex, first hind tarsal joint shorter than the following two joints united together.

Length, 18 mm., width, 5 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Mure (2150 m.)-Chitrei (2420 m.), June 28, 1963.

Distribution : Nepal.

This new species differs from the closest ally, *A. inaequalis* (GARDNER) from Sikkim in having longer body and antennae, relatively longer third antennal joint against scape, sparsely, not densely punctured pronotum and not parallel-sided elytra with truncate apices, instead of rounded.

29. *Acalolepta haradai* sp. nov.

Body small and slender ; dark brown, finely densely covered with fulvous pubescence, sericeous on prothorax and elytra, and marvelous by light and dark reflections caused by unevenness of disc and light. Antennae lighter reddish brown than body, from third to apical joints. Scutellum densely finely covered with pale yellow pubescence.

Frons longer than wide, with a few (five) punctures at center and a median longitudinal shining line, vertex rectangularly concave, antennal tubercles well developed and nearly contiguous each other, vertex, occiput and genae impunctate. Inferior eyelobe a little longer than gena below it (ratio, 3.5 : 3). Antennae in male about 2.5 times as long as body, slender, scape relatively short, thickened apically with a distinct open cicatrix, third to fifth antennal joints weakly thickened, relative length of each joint is as follows :— 7 : 1 : 16 : 15 : 14 : 13.5 : 14.5 : 13.5 : 14 : 15 : 21. Prothorax a little broader than long, weakly constricted just insides of apex and base, with sharp lateral tubercles ; disc coarsely sparsely punctured on central portion. Scutellum trigonate. Elytra broader than prothorax at base, 2.4 times as long as the basal width, parallel-sided for about basal half, then very slightly narrowed posteriorly to separately rounded apices ; disc uneven, sparsely, rather irregularly punctured. Body beneath impunctate. Legs rather long, femora of moderate length, weakly thickened, middle tibia distinctly sulcate on dorsum, tarsi relatively long.

Length, 16 mm., width, 4 mm.

Holotype, ♂ ; and paratype, 1 ♂, Kathmandu (Godavari, 1600 m.), June 8, 1963, M. HARADA leg.

Distribution : Nepal.

This new species differs from the closest ally, *A. sericans* BREUNING from Assam, N. India and Bengal in having longer body and antennae (instead of 2 times as long as body in male), more developed antennal tubercles, longer frons with scarce punctures (instead of dense, but fine punctures) and different colouration of body and pubescence.

30. *Acalolepta sikkimensis* BREUNING subsp. *rufoantennata* BREUNING (Pl. 1, Fig. 1)

BREUNING, 1975, Ent. Basil., 1 : 345 (Bhutan).

Material examined : 1 ♂, Mure (2150 m.)-Chitrei (2420 m.), June 28, 1963, T. FUJIOKA leg. 11×3.5 mm. New to Nepalese fauna.

Distribution : Nepal, Bhutan.

Gnomini

31. *Imantocera penicillata* (HOPE) (Pl. 1, Fig. 2)

Lamia penicillata HOPE, 1831, in GRAY, Zool. Misc., 1 : 17 (Nepal).
Imantocera penicillata : PASCOE, 1862, Jl. Ent., 1 : 345 ; AURIVILLIUS, 1921, Col. Cat., 73 : 133 ; BREUNING, 1945, Nov. Ent. Suppl. 2 : 527 ; DILLON et DILLON, 1950, Philip. Jl. Sci., 79 (1) : 13, 14, pl. 3, fig. 2 (13-20 mm.) ; BREUNING, 1962, Cat. Lam. Monde : 395.
Himantocera penicillata : GAHAN, 1895, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 34 : 47 (Burma).
Imantocera plumosa : (nec OLIVIER) THOMSON, 1860, Classif. Ceramb. : 102 (Assam).
Imantocera olivieri THOMSON, 1864, Syst. Ceramb. : 555 (Siam).
Imantocera arenosa PASCOE, 1862, Jl. Ent., 1 : 344 (Cambodia).

Material examined : 1 ex., Dharan (500 m.)-Churibass (1000 m.), June 24, 1963, S. A. AE leg. ; 1 ex., Churibass-Sangaridara Pass (1350 m.)-Darapani (1000 m.)-The Tombol Bridge (350 m.), June 25, 1963, S. A. AE leg. ; 2 exs., Goldiagong (2080 m.)-Damuhan (800 m.), July 3, 1963, T. FUJIOKA leg. ; 2 exs., Lhagulung (4520 m.)-Yangma (4000 m.), July 24, 1963, M. HARADA leg. 20×7 mm.

Distribution : Nepal, Silhet, Assam, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam.

Crossotini

32. *Moechohecyra verrucicollis* (GAHAN) (Pl. 1, Fig. 3)

Moechotypa verrucicollis GAHAN, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 34 : 60 (Burma : Bhamo).
Moechohecyra verrucicollis : BREUNING, 1942, Nov. Ent. Suppl. 3, fasc. 83 : 96 (India, Ceylon, Burma, Laos, Vietnam) ; BREUNING, 1962, Cat. Lam. Monde : 445.

Material examined : 1 ♀, Near Lelep (1550 m.)-Unnamed place (C) (1700 m.), July 9, 1963, T. FUJIOKA leg. 14×6 mm. New to Nepalese fauna.

Distribution : India, Ceylon, Nepal, Burma, Laos, Vietnam.

Ceroplesini

33. *Diastocera wallichi* (HOPE) (Pl. 1, Fig. 4)

Lamia wallichi HOPE, 1831, in GRAY, Zool. Misc. : 27 (Himalaya).
Thysia wallichi : PASCOE, 1868, Tr. Ent. Soc. London, (3) 5, Proc. : 106 (North India).

Diastocera wallichi: Aurivillius, 1921, Col. Cat., 73 : 183; Beeson & Bhartia, 1939, Ind. For. Rec. (n. ser.) Ent., 5 : 58 (Host: *Bombax malabaricum*); Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia, 2 : 432 (Sikang, SW. China); Breuning, 1962, Cat. Lam. Monde: 452 (Burma, Tonkin, Yunnan).

Material examined: 1 ♀, Kathmandu (Godavari, 1600 m.), July 8, 1963, T. Fujioka leg. 35×11.5 mm.

Distribution: Himalaya, India Nepal, Burma, Vietnam, SW. China.

Rhodopinini

34. *Rhodopina albomaculata* (Gahan) (Pl. 1, Fig. 5)

Rhodopis albomaculata Gahan, 1890, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) 5 : 60, pl. 7, fig. 5 (Darjeeling; 16-19×5.5-6.25 mm.); Aurivillius, 1921, Col. Cat., 73 : 210.

Rhodopina albomaculata: Breuning, 1963, Cat. Lam. Monde : 491; Breuning, 1975, Revis. Rhodopinini Asiato-Austral.: 63, 65 (Matsushita's Formosan record is questionable; Nepal).

Material examined: 1 ♂, Kathmandu (Godavari, Kakani Hill, 2200 m.), June 9, 1963, M. Harada leg.; 1 ♂, Mure (2150 m.)-Chitrei (2420 m.), June 28, 1963, S. A. Ae leg.; 1 ♀, Walunchung (3050 m.)-Unnamed place (E) (2450 m.), July 28, 1963, T. Fujioka leg. 14.5-17.5×4.5-5 mm.

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim.

35. *Rhodopina alboplagiata* (Gahan) (Pl. 1, Fig. 6)

Rhodopis alboplagiata Gahan, 1890, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) 5 : 60 (Darjeeling); Aurivillius, 1921, Col. Cat., 73 : 210 (Sikkim).

Rhodopina alboplagiata: Breuning, 1963, Cat. Lam. Monde: 491; Breuning, 1975, loc. cit.: 63, 64.

Material examined: 1 ♀, Kathmandu (Kakani Hill, 2200 m.), July 9, 1963, T. Fujioka leg. 14.5×4 mm. New to Nepalese fauna.

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim.

Acanthocinini

36. *Eryssamena* (s. str.) *schmidi* Breuning

Breuning, 1971, Arch. Sc. Geneve, 24 (3): 417 (Himalaya; 12 mm.).

Material examined: 1 ♀, Chitrei (2420 m.)-Unnamed Place (A) (2700 m.), June 30, 1963, S. A. Ae leg. 13×3.8 mm.

Distribution: Himalaya, Nepal.

37. *Exocentrus* (*Pseudocentrus*) *testaceus* Fisher

Fisher, 1931, Ind. For. Rec., 16: 297, 322 (Assam; 7-8×2.75-3 mm.); Breuning, 1958, Bull. Brit. Mus. (N.H.). Ent., 7 (5): 222, 299; Breuning, 1963, Cat. Lam. Monde: 545.

Material examined: 1 ♂, Kathmandu-Biratnagar-Dharan (500 m.), June 22,

1963. 6×2 mm.

Distribution : Nepal, Bhutan, Assam, Laos, Vietnam, SW. China.

Remarks : This specimen represents var. *subbicolor* BREUNING, 1958 : 300 ; new name for *E. bicolor* PIC, 1929, Mél. Exot. Ent. 53 : 30.

Astathini

38. *Astathes (Tetraophthalmus) violaceipennis* (THOMSON) (Pl. 1, Fig. 7)

Tetraophthalmus violaceipennis THOMSON, 1857, Arch. Ent., 1 : 53 (N. India).

Tetraophthalmus fulgidus : (nec FABRICIUS) THOMSON, 1857, loc. cit. : 54.

Astathes ignita : (nec ILLIGER) THOMSON, 1865, Syst. Ceramb. : 557.

Astathes violaceipennis : GAHAN, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 34 : 100 (Burma : Carin Mt., District of Cheba) ; GAHAN, 1901, Tr. Ent. Soc. London : 43.

Astathes (Tetraophthalmus) violaceipennis : BREUNING, 1956, Longicornia, 3 : 429, 500 (Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, Burma, Tonkin) ; BREUNING, 1966, Cat. Lam. Monde : 665.

Material examined : 1 ♀, Chitrei, June 29, 1963, T. FUJIOKA leg. 16×6 mm.

Distribution : Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, Burma, N. Vietnam.

Saperdini

39. *Stibara (Stibara) tetraspilota* HOPE (Pl. 1, Fig. 8)

HOPE, 1840, Proc. Linn. Soc. London, 1 : 79 (Assam) ; HOPE, 1841, Tr. Linn. Soc. London, 18 : 598, pl. 40, fig. 8 ; HOPE, 1841, Entom., 1 : 177 ; HOPE, 1841, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 6 : 300 ; AURIVILLIUS, 1923, Col. Cat., 74 : 513.

Stibara (Stibara) tetraspilota : BREUNING, 1954, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 5 : 465, pl. 21, fig. 12 (Sikkim, Assam, Burma, Siam, Tonkin) ; BREUNING, 1967, Cat. Lam. Monde : 740 ; RONDON et BREUNING, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 24 : 554 (India, Sikkim, Burma, Thailand, Laos, N. Vietnam).

Material examined : 1 ♀, Goldiagong-Dumuhan (800 m.), July 3, 1963 ; 1 ex., Dumuhan-Goldiagong, Aug. 3, 1963. New to Nepalese fauna.

Distribution : Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, Burma, Thailand, Laos, N. Vietnam.

40. *Glenea (Glenea) pulchra* AURIVILLIUS (Pl. 1, Fig. 9)

AURIVILLIUS, 1926, Philip. Jl. Sci., 30 : 111 (n. n. for *Glenea pulchella* (nec PASCOE) THOMSON, 1860).

Glenea pulchella THOMSON (nec PASCOE), 1860, Essai Classif. Ceramb. : 58 (India : Silhet) ; AURIVILLIUS, 1923, Col. Cat., 74 : 499 ; KANO, 1932, Kontyu, 6 (5/6) : 288 (Formosa) ; MITONO, 1940, Cat. Col. Japon., 8 : 210 ; GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, 2 : 571.

Glenea pulchra : BREUNING, 1956, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 7 : 147 (16-20×4⅓-5½ mm.) ; BREUNING et CHÛJÔ, 1962, Nat. Life in Southwest Asia, 1 : 346, pl. 10, fig. 13 (Thailand) ; RONDON et BREUNING, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 24 : 531, fig. 44, k (Sikkim, Assam, Burma, Malaysia, Laos, N. Vietnam, Formosa ;

12.5–20 mm.); BREUNING, 1967, Cat. Lam. Monde: 681.

Material examined: 1 ♂, Unnamed place (E)–Chowki (1600 m.), July 29, 1963, S. A. AE leg. 18.5×6 mm. New to Nepalese fauna.

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, Burma, Malaysia, Thailand, Laos, N. Vietnam, Taiwan.

41. *Nupserha annulata* (THOMSON)

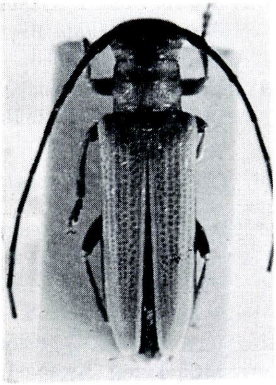


Fig. 2 *Nupserha annulata* (THOMSON)

Stibara annulata THOMSON, 1857, Arch. Ent., 1: 147 (N. India).

Nupserha annulata: GAHAN, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 34: 94 (n. comb., compared with his *N. dubia* GAHAN); AURIVILLIUS, 1923, Col. Cat., 74: 515 (NE. India); BREUNING, 1960, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 36 (10): 10, 36 (Sikkim, Bhutan; n. comb.)+m. *subannulicornis* PIC+m. *apicetestacea* BREUNING+m. *rufofemoralis* n.; BREUNING, 1967, Cat. Lam. Monde: 783.

Nupserha subannulicornis PIC, 1916, Mél. exot. Ent., 17: 7.

Nupserha annulata THOMSON m. *apicetestacea* BREUNING, 1950, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 26 (12): 16.

Material examined: 1 ♀, Kathmandu (Nagarkot, Mt. Mahadeo Pokhari, 2170 m.), June 21, 1963, T. HARUTA leg. 11×3.5 mm. New to Nepalese fauna.

Distribution: N. India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan.

42. *Linda* (*Dasylinda*) *testacea* (SAUNDERS)

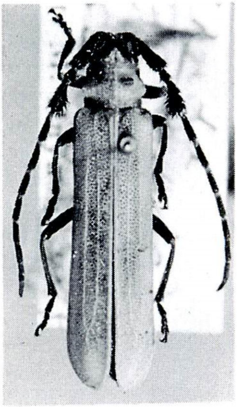


Fig. 3 *Linda* (*Dasylinda*) *testacea* (SAUNDERS)

Saperda testacea SAUNDERS, 1839, Tr. Ent. Soc. London, 2: 179, pl. 16, fig. 5 (E. India).

Dasylinda scopigera THOMSON, 1868, Physis, 2: 185.

Dasylinda testacea: LACORDAIRE, 1872, Gen. Col., 9: 870; VUILLET, 1912, Insecta, 2: 20, fig. 2; AURIVILLIUS, 1923, Col. Cat., 74: 540 (Sikkim); BREUNING, 1954, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 5: 559 (Assam, Burma); BREUNING, 1967, Cat. Lam. Monde: 830.

Dasylinda rubripennis PIC, 1923, Mél. exot. Ent., 38: 14.

Material examined: 2 ♀♀, Kathmandu (Godavari, 1600 m.), June 8, 1963, A. HARA & T. FUJIOKA leg.; 1 ♂, the same locality as the above, June 10, 1963, A. HARA leg. 19×4 mm. New to Napalese fauna.

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, Burma.

43. *Oberea posticata* GAHAN

GAHAN, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 34 : 94 (Upper Burma : Teinzo, Meetan & Carin Mts., district of Cheba ; Sikkim : Darjeeling ; Nepal ; N. India : Silhet ; 13–18 mm.) ; AURIVILLIUS, 1923, Col. Cat., 74 : 534 ; BREUNING, 1962, Frust. Ent. 5 (4) : 164, 165 (India : Silhet)+v. *longulicollis* BREUNING (Hainan, Tonkin)+v. *rubroantennata* BREUNING (Assam) ; BREUNING, 1967, Cat. Lam. Monde : 819.

Material examined : 1 ♀, Kathmandu (Godavari, 1600 m.), June 10, 1963, T. HARUTA leg. 18×3 mm.

Distribution : N. India, Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, Burma, Vietnam, Hainan.

44. *Oberea atropunctata* PIC

PIC, 1916, Mat. Longic., 10 (1) : 17 (China : Yunnan) ; AURIVILLIUS, 1923, Col. Cat., 74 : 531 ; GRESSITT, 1942, Lingn. Nat. Hist. Surv. Mus., Spec. Publ., 8 : 38 ; GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, 2 : 589, 590 ; BREUNING, 1962, Frust. Ent., 5 (4) : 169, 170 (n. comb.)+v. *simplex* GRESSITT (E. China)+v. *coreensis* BREUNING (Korea)+v. *flavescens* BREUNING (Szechuan)+v. *toi* GRESSITT (Kwangtung, Chekiang, Kwangsi) ; BREUNING, 1967, Cat. Lam. Monde : 817.

Oberea simplex GRESSITT, 1942, Notes d'Ent. Chinoise, 9 (5) : 91, pl. 2, fig. 1 (E. China : Kweichow).

Oberea atropunctata PIC f. *coreensis* BREUNING, 1947, Misc. Ent., 44 : 58 (Korea).

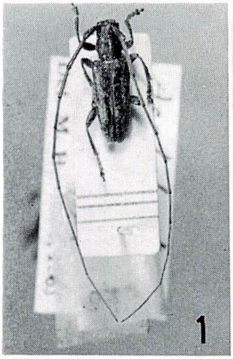
Oberea toi GRESSITT, 1939, Lingn. Sci. Jl., 18 : 99, 106, pl. 3, fig. 5 (Kwangtung).

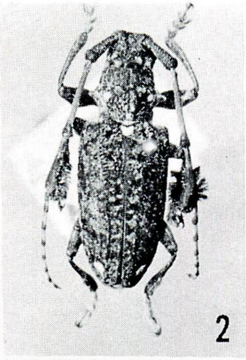
Material examined : 1 ♀, Gunsa (3400 m.), July 21, 1963, T. FUJIOKA leg. 20×3.8 mm. New to Nepalese fauna.

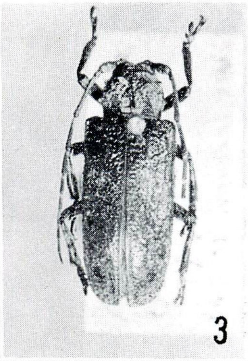
Distribution : Nepal, SW. & E. China, Korea.

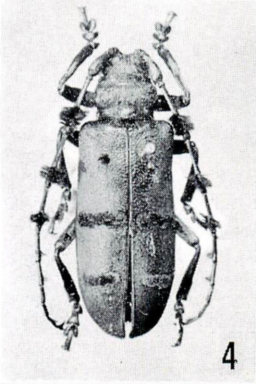
Explanation of Plate 1.

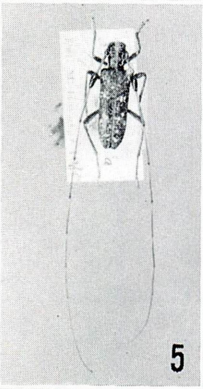
Fig. 1. *Acalolepta sikkimensis* BREUNING subsp. *rufoantennata* BREUNING
2. *Imantocera penicillata* (HOPE)
3. *Moechohecyra verrucicollis* (GAHAN)
4. *Diastocera wallichi* (HOPE)
5. *Rhodopina albomaculata* (GAHAN)
6. *Rhodopina alboplagiata* (GAHAN)
7. *Astathes* (*Tetraophthalmus*) *violaceipennis* (THOMSON)
8. *Stibara* (*Stibara*) *tetraspilota* HOPE
9. *Glenea* (*Glenea*) *pulchra* AURIVILLIUS

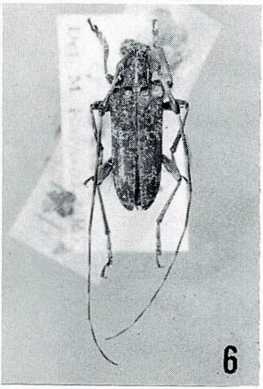

1

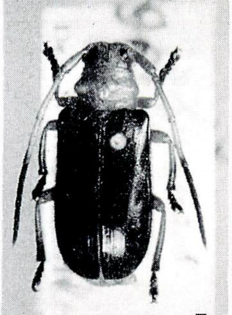

2

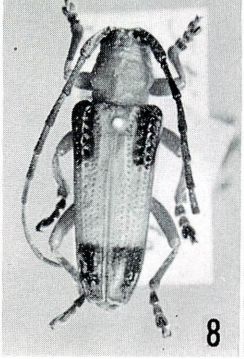

3

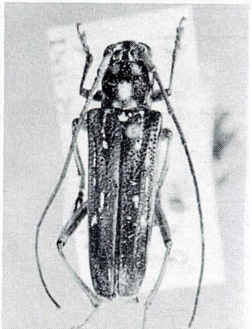

4


5


6


7


8


9

(M. OHKURA photo.)

Some Species of *Trichotichnus* from Formosa (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

By AKINOBU HABU

Laboratory of Insect Identification and Taxonomy,
National Institute of Agricultural Sciences,
Kannondai III, Yatabe, Ibaraki Pref.-305

The present paper is the result of examination of the specimens which Messrs. Y. MIYAKE, S. NAKAMURA, Dr. K. TERADA and Dr. S.-I. UÉNO sent me for identification. To these persons I am grateful for their giving me an opportunity to study the *Trichotichnus* species from Formosa.

Subgenus *Pseudotrichotichnus* HABU

In addition to the deeply cut fronto-clypeal suture, frontal impressions and frontal lateral furrows and the pubescent post-genae, the mentum with a narrow pointed median tooth (Figs. 2, 8) is a subgeneric characteristic. The species of the subgenus *Trichotichnus* have the mentum tooth wide, often more or less rounded at the apex.

Trichotichnus (*Pseudotrichotichnus*) *taiwanus* HABU

Trichotichnus (*Pseudotrichotichnus*) *taiwanus* HABU, 1975, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 12 : 84–86, figs. 3, 4–6.

Besides the type-series, 1 ♂, VII. 7, 1961, Sekitaku, near Fen-ch'i-hu and 1 ♀, VII. 8, 1961, Ha-li-wei, near Fen-ch'i-hu (S.-I. UÉNO leg.), I have examined 1 ♀, VII. 10, 1961, Shui-she-liao (S.-I. UÉNO leg.) and 1 ♂, V. 30, 1977, Chitou, at alt. 1300 m (K. TERADA leg.).

This species is characteristic in having the elytra shorter and more convex than usual, with a rudimental scutellary striole.

Distribution. Formosa.

Trichotichnus (*Pseudotrichotichnus*) *sugimotoi* HABU

Trichotichnus (*Pseudotrichotichnus*) *sugimotoi* HABU, 1975, Ent. Rev. Japan, 28 : 74–76, figs. 2–4, pl. 9 – fig. 1.

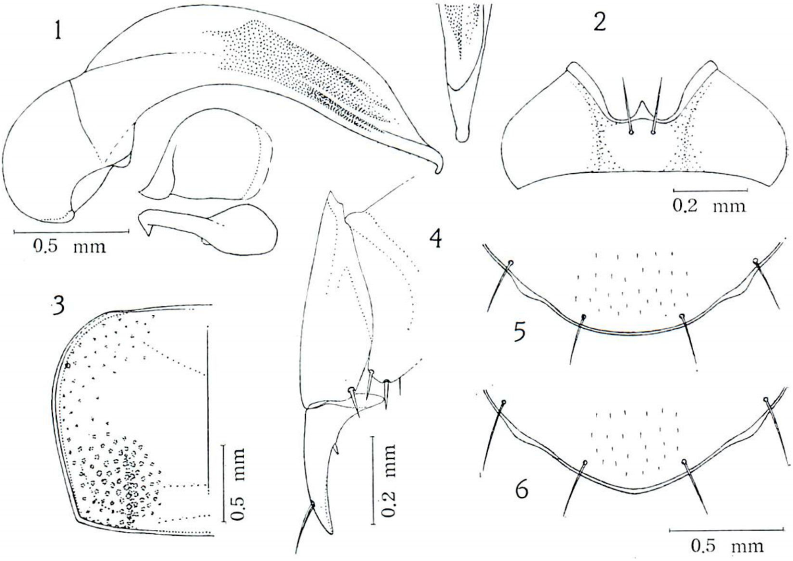
[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXIV, Nos. 1/2, pp. 9–19, May, 1980]

5 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, V. 10, 1977, Kukuan, at alt. 700 m (K. TERADA leg.); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, V. 20, 1977, Chipen, at alt. 50 m (K. TERADA leg.); 1 ♀, VII. 27, 1973, Tachen (Y. MIYAKE leg.).

The species being described from a single male specimen from Ishigaki Is., Ryukyus, Japan, I supplement the original description here.

Length 6.9–7.8 mm. Width 2.7–3.1 mm. WH/WF[1] 1.40–1.49, mean 1.46, WP/WH 1.35–1.42, mean 1.39, WP/LP 1.36–1.43, mean 1.39, WP/WBP 1.16–1.24, mean 1.20, WE/WP 1.26–1.30, mean 1.28, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀. Pronotum (Fig. 3) with distinct dense punctures in and around basal foveae and inside area of basal angles, rather sparse small punctures at lateral and latero-apical areas (with punctures only at basal area in single spec. from Ishigaki Is.). Elytra one and one-half to one and four-sevenths times as long as wide in ♂ and ♀; interval 3 with one pore before to behind middle; marginal series eighteen.

Fore tarsi of ♀ with segment 2 as long as wide; hind tarsi with segment 1 one and three-fifths to one and three-fourths times as long as segment 2 in ♂, one and two-thirds to one and four-fifths times



Figs. 1–6. *Trichotichnus* (*Pseudotrichotichnus*) *sugimotoi* HABU from Formosa.
1. Male genitalia. 2. Mentum. 3. Pronotum. 4. Female genitalia.
5. Sternite 6 of ♂. 6. *Do.* of ♀.

---

[1] WH/WF 1.47 in holotype from Ishigaki Is.

in ♀, segment 5 longer than segment 1 in ♂, shorter than segment 1 in ♀ (proportion 1.00–1.08 in ♂, 0.90–0.96 in ♀). Sternites 2 to 6 with sparse, short and fine pubescence[2] at median area; L/W of metepisterna 1.52–1.61, mean 1.57, in three ♂♂ and four ♀♀; sternite 6 (Figs. 5, 6) bisetose on either side in ♂ and ♀.

Apical segment of styluses (Fig. 4) with one short spine on ventral outer margin and dorsal outer margin at about basal third; hemisternites with two or three long stout setae at apex.

Distribution. Japan (Ryukyus). Formosa.

Remarks. The second to sixth sternites with sparse short and fine pubescence at the median area are characteristic among the species of *Trichotichnus*, but the pubescence is less distinct than in *Harpaliscus birmanicus* BATES.

Trichotichnus (*Pseudotrichotichnus*) *miyakei* sp. nov.

Description. Length 9.6–10.5 mm. Width 3.8–4.1 mm.

Pitchy black, polished, elytra rather iridescent; labrum and mandibles reddish black, antennae and palpi light reddish brown, lateral margins of pronotum dark reddish brown, lateral margin of elytra black, femora dark reddish brown, tibiae reddish brown, slightly dark, tarsi light reddish brown; ventral side reddish black.

Head well convex, not punctate; microsculpture absent; supraorbital setae a little before level of hind margin of eyes; eyes large and convex, WH/WF 1.43–1.50, mean 1.46, in four ♀♀, genuine ventral margin less distant from

7

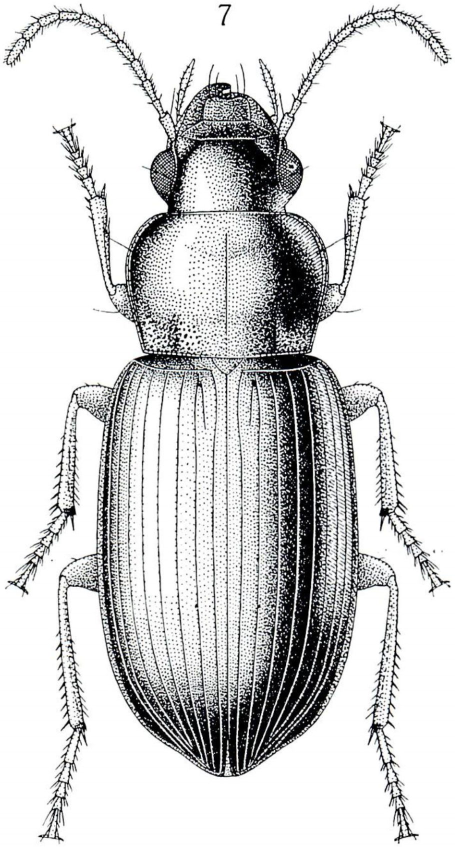


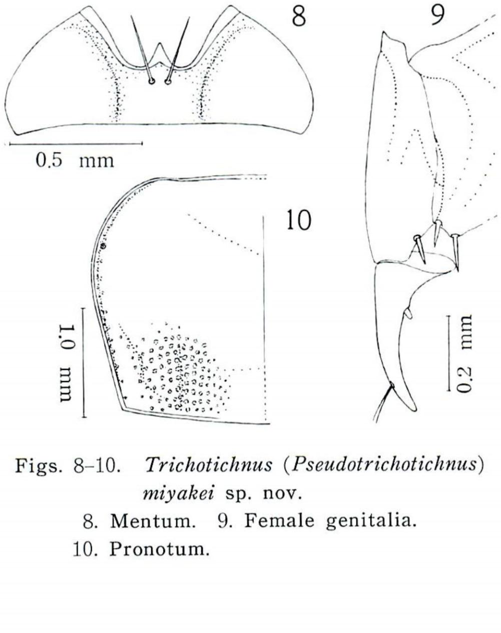
Fig. 7. *Trichotichnus* (*Pseudotrichotichnus*) *miyakei* sp. nov., ♀.

---

[2] Pubescence is almost fallen off in the holotype, but minute punctures are visible.

buccal fissures than in *sugimotoi,* disparity between genuine and apparent ventral margins rather large (apparent ventral margin not distinct owing to black ommatidia in three of four spec. examined); antennae reaching base of pronotum; labrum fairly emarginate (less emarginate in one ex.) at apex; penultimate segment four-fifths to six-sevenths as long as apical segment in maxillary palpi, a little shorter than apical segment in labial palpi, apical segment fairly narrowed at apical part; two setae of mentum (Fig. 8) less distant from each other than usual.

Pronotum (Fig. 10) fairly convex, widest at two-fifths, at most one and one-third times as wide as head, one and two-fifths times as wide as long (WP/WH 1.28–1.32, mean 1.31, WP/LP 1.36–1.42, mean 1.39, WP/WBP 1.20–1.23, mean 1.22, in four ♀♀); surface densely, distinctly punctate in and near basal foveae, sparsely punctate inside to before basal angles, not punctate at median basal area, rather faintly punctate in and along lateral furrows; microsculpture faint, forming fairly transverse meshes; apex slightly rounded at median area, border complete or obscure at middle; apical angles rounded, not protrudent; base weakly or gently rounded at median area, evenly, gently oblique at lateral areas, border effaced at middle; basal angles obtuse, not or hardly dull at apex; lateral margins bordered, well rounded anteriorly, straightly contracted posteriorly, not sinuate before basal angles; lateral furrows narrow; median line fine, reaching neither extremity or obscurely reaching base; anterior and posterior transverse impressions shallow or faint; basal foveae rather shallow, linear, outside area of basal foveae almost flat or slightly convex.



Figs. 8–10. *Trichotichnus* (*Pseudotrichotichnus*) *miyakei* sp. nov.
8. Mentum. 9. Female genitalia.
10. Pronotum.

Wings developed. Elytra well convex, elliptic, widest at middle, less than one and one-third times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP 1.29–1.32, mean 1.30, in four ♀♀), one and four-sevenths times as long as wide; surface not punctate; microsculpture obscure; basal border level at inner half, weakly or gently oblique at outer half, forming wide obtuse angle at shoulder; tooth of shoulder minute;

lateral margin evenly, gently dilated towards middle; apical sinuation shallow or somewhat deep; apex narrowly rounded; striae fairly deep, not punctate; scutellary striole moderately long or a little shortened; intervals weakly convex, interval 3 with one pore at four-sevenths to five-eighths; marginal series 8+9 or 10.

Fore tarsi of ♀ with segment 2 a little wider than long; hind tarsi with segment 1 one and five-eighths to one and three-fourths times as long as segment 2 (♀), segment 5/segment 1 = 0.96–1.00 (♀); tarsal segment 5 bisetose on either ventrolateral margin.

Pro-, meso- and metepisterna almost impunctate or with some faint punctures, metasternum punctate at lateral areas, sternites 2 to 4 finely, sparsely pubescent at median area; metepisterna more than one and one-half times as long as wide, L/W 1.54, 1.56 in two ♀♀.

Styluses (Fig. 9) a little narrower than in *sugimotoi,* apical segment slender, with one short but somewhat stout spine on ventral outer margin and dorsal outer margin at about basal third; hemisternites with two moderately long spinous setae at apex.

Distribution. Formosa.

Type-series. Holotype: ♀, III. 30, 1972, Jihyue-tan (Y. MIYAKE leg.), preserved in Nat. Inst. Agr. Sci. Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, IV. 30, 1972, same as holotype; 1 ♀, III. 30, 1972, Nanshanchi (Y. MIYAKE leg.).

Remarks. This new species seems to resemble *T. luchti* LOUWERENS from Java, but the basal foveae of the pronotum are not "formed by a short, oblong deep groove", but linear and rather shallow. It is allied to *T.* (*P.*) *uenoi* HABU from Japan, but differs in the deep black, never brownish, larger body, the pronotum not punctate at the median basal area, with the lateral margins not sinuate before the basal angles which are not protrudent laterally, and the hind tarai with the longer first segment.

Subgenus *Trichotichnus* MORAWITZ

***orientalis*-group**

Trichotichnus (*Trichotichnus*) *nipponicus* HABU

Trichotichnus orientalis HOPE: HABU, 1954, Bull. Nat. Inst. Agr. Sci., (C) no. 4: 246, 249–250 (partim).

Trichotichnus (*Trichotichnus*) *nipponicus* HABU, 1961, Bull. Nat. Inst. Agr. Sci., (C) no. 13: 130, 136–139, figs. 1, 2, 14, 43; HABU, 1973, Faun. Jap., Carabid., Harpalini: 235, 243–246, figs. 419, 426, 432, 436, 438, 442, 444, pl. 16 - fig. 3; HABU, 1975, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 12: 86.

1 ♀, VII. 8, 1961, Ha-li-wei, near Fen-ch'i-hu (S.-I. UÉNO leg.); 1 ♀, VII. 10, 1961, Shui-she-liao (S.-I. UÉNO leg.).

Distribution. Japan. Formosa.

Trichotichnus (*Trichotichnus*) *szekessyi* (JEDLIČKA)

Iridesus [!] *Székessyi* JEDLIČKA, 1954, Ann. Hist. Nat. Mus. Natl. Hung. (n. ser.), 5 : 225-226.

Trichotichnus (*Trichotichnus*) *ryukyuensis* HABU, 1969, Ent. Rev. Japan, 22 : 7-8, fig. 1, pl. 1 ; HABU, 1973, Faun. Jap., Carabid., Harpalini : 234, 246-248, figs. 420, 433, 437, 445, pl. 17 - fig. 1.

Trichotichnus (*Trichotichnus*) *szekessyi* JEDLIČKA : HABU, 1975, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 12 : 71-73, fig. 9.

1 ♂, V. 25, 1972, Yang ming shan (B.-S. CHANG leg., through Mr. S. NAKAMURA). I examined the holotype from "Fuhosho" (cf. HABU, 1975).

Distribution. Japan (Ryukyus). Formosa.

***longitarsis*-group**

Trichotichnus (*Trichotichnus*) *noctuabundus* HABU

Trichotichnus noctuabundus HABU, 1954, Mushi, 26 : 56-57, pl. 6, fig. A ; HABU, 1954, Bull. Nat. Inst. Agr. Sci., (C) no. 4 : 246, 253-254, pl. 1, fig. 4 ; HABU, 1957, Kontyû, 25 : 68, fig. 1 (B) ; HABU, 1961, Bull. Nat. Inst. Agr. Sci., (C) no. 13 : 131, 145, figs. 30, 54, 61 ; HABU, 1973, Faun. Jap., Carabid., Harpalini : 235, 259-261, figs. 465, 472, 478, 486, 492, pl. 18 - fig. 3.

1 ♂, VII-VIII, 1973, Liu gui-Xiang (W.-L. CHEN leg., through Mr. S. NAKAMURA).

The single above specimen almost agrees with those of Japan. WH/WF 1.43, WP/WH 1.38, WP/LP 1.51, WP/WBP 1.24, WE/WP 1.29. The aedeagus is as in Fig. 11.

Distribution. Japan. Formosa.

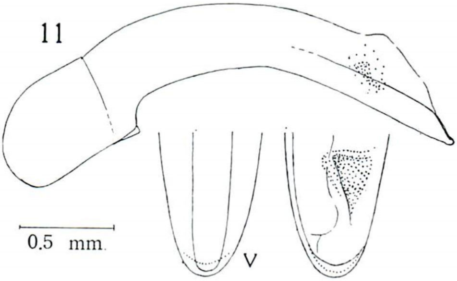


Fig. 11. Aedeagus of *Trichotichnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *noctuabundus* HABU from Formosa. v : apical part in ventral view.

Trichotichnus (*Trichotichnus*) *miwai* JEDLIČKA

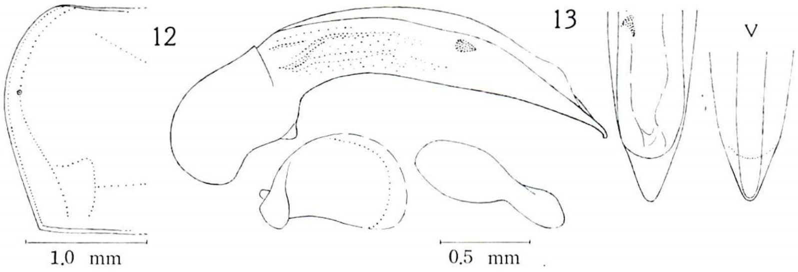
Trichotichnus Miwai JEDLIČKA, 1949, Acta Soc. Ent. Čech., 46 : 109, 110.

3♂♂, VII-VIII, 1973, Liu gui-Xiang (W.-L. CHEN leg., through Mr. S. NAKAMURA). The type locality is "Arisan".

These three specimens almost agree with JEDLIČKA's brief description. Length 9.2-9.5 mm. Width 3.5-3.7 mm. Shiny, head reddish black, pronotum and elytra dark reddish brown, elytra fairly iridescent. WH/WF 1.45, 1.45, 1.47, WP/WH 1.33, 1.35, 1.35, WP/LP 1.43, 1.44, 1.48, WP/WBP 1.22, 1.24, 1.27, in three ♂♂, WE/WP 1.35, 1.35, L/W of metepisterna 1.44, 1.46 in two ♂♂.

Aedeagus (Fig. 13) weakly arcuate on dorsal side, almost straight from behind middle to before apex on ventral side, thin at apical part, fairly deflexed ventrally at apex, a little twisted to left side, ventral side finely margined on either side, interspace of margins longitudinally depressed; surface not rugose, microsculpture absent on apical half; apical orifice on left laterodorsal side; apical lamella as long as wide, almost evenly contracted apically, apex narrowly rounded, not bordered on dorsal side, finely bordered on ventral side; right paramere a little longer than left paramere, rounded at apex.

This species well resembles *T. vespertinus* HABU from Japan, but is distinguishable from it by the following characteristics:— the pronotum (Fig. 12) a little narrower, with the basal angles not or hardly dentate, the lateral margins less distinctly bordered, not or hardly sinuate just before the basal angles, the lateral furrows wider and distincter at the basal half, well dilated posteriorly, the hind tarsi longer, a little longer than the head width, with the first segment one and one-fourth to one and two-sevenths times as long as the second segment, the fifth segment fairly longer than the first segment, the proportion 1.19–1.26 in ♂. The aedeagus differs in the form of the apical part and the inside peg-form tooth is distinctly smaller.



Figs. 12, 13. *Trichotichnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *miwai* JEDLIČKA. 12. Pronotum. 13. Male genitalia. v: apical part of aedeagus in ventral view.

***wansuiensis*-group**

Characteristics. Ligula dilated at apex, apical angles acutely prominent laterally, paraglossae separated from ligula by deep notch. Pronotum with basal angles not rounded but well angulate. Wings half-reduced. Elytra with scutellary striole moderately long; interval 3 with dorsal pore distinctly separated from stria 2. Fore tibiae not sulcate; tarsi not so densely setose ventrally as in *longitarsis*-group.

Metepisterna rather long; sternite 6 of ♂ with single seta on either side. Aedeagus without copulatory piece inside.

Trichotichnus (*Trichotichnus*) *wansuiensis* HABU

Trichotichnus (*Trichotichnus*) *wansuiensis* HABU, 1979, Ent. Rev. Japan, 33 : 31–34, figs. 1, 2–4.

1 ♂, VII. 3, 1961, Mt. Wan-sui (S.-I. UÉNO leg.).

Distribution. Formosa.

***leptopus*-group**

Trichotichnus (*Trichotichnus*) *lulinensis* HABU

Trichotichnus (*Trichotichnus*) *lulinensis* HABU, 1979, Ent. Rev. Japan, 33 : 34–37, figs. 5, 6, 7.

2 ♂♂, VII. 1–2, 1961, Mt. Lu-lin (S.-I. UÉNO leg.).

Distribution. Formosa.

Trichotichnus (*Trichotichnus*) *yushanensis* HABU

Trichotichnus (*Trichotichnus*) *yushanensis* HABU, 1959, Ent. Rev. Japan, 33 : 37–39, figs. 8, 9, 10.

1 ♀, VII. 1, 1961, Mt. Yü-shan (S.-I. UÉNO leg.).

Distribution. Formosa.

Trichotichnus (*Trichotichnus*) *teradai* sp. nov.

Description. Length 10.2 mm. Width 3.8 mm.

Black, slightly brownish under spotlight, shiny, elytra rather iridescent; labrum and mandibles reddish brown, palpi, antennae and legs pale reddish brown or reddish yellow, palpi paler, lateral margins of pronotum reddish brown, lateral margin of elytra black; ventral side dark reddish brown or reddish black.

Head rather wide, convex, not punctate; microsculpture indistinct; tempora depressed or constricted just behind eyes to below eyes; supraorbital setae on level of hind margin of eyes; eyes well convex, rather small, WH/WF 1.33, genuine ventral margin much more widely distant from buccal fissures than in *leptopus,* apparent ventral margin distincter than usual, disparity between genuine and apparent ventral margins fully smaller than in *leptopus*; frontal impressions moderately deep, becoming shallow and fine laterally, reaching frontal lateral furrows, one short transverse impression arising inward from frontal fovea on either side; antennae reaching basal one-sixth of elytra; labrum slightly emarginate at apex; penultimate segment a little shorter

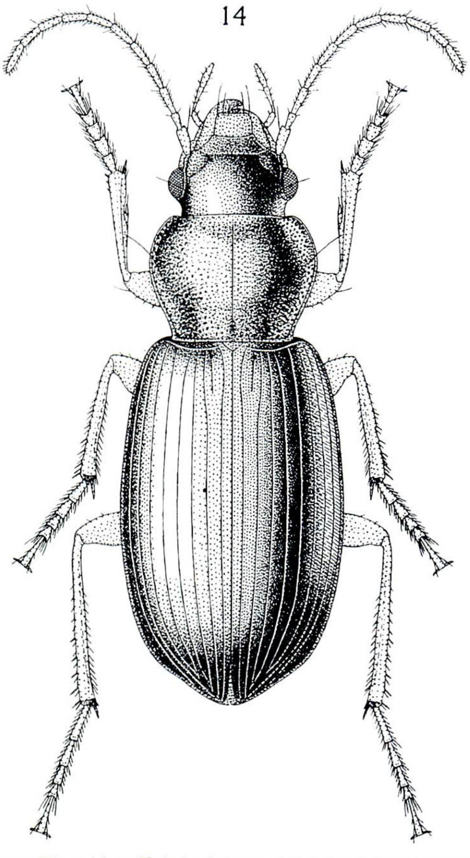
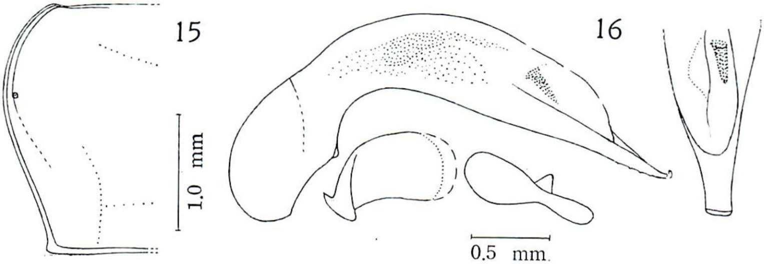


Fig. 14. *Trichotichnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *teradai* sp. nov., ♂.

than apical segment in maxillary palpi, slightly longer than apical segment in labial palpi; mentum tooth widely triangular, apex somewhat dull; ligula and paraglossae similar to those of *leptopus,* but two setae fully remote from apex or behind apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 15) moderately convex, widest at two-fifths, one and two-sevenths times as wide as head, one and one-third times as wide as long (WP/WH 1.28, WP/LP 1.34, WP/WBP 1.35 in one ♂); surface rather rough, transversely, faintly rugose and sparsely, finely punctate on disc, densely, distinctly punctate at marginal areas, rugosely punctate in basal foveae, basal punctate area not interrupted at middle though punctures less dense at middle; microsculpture indistinct; apex even, border widely evanescent at median area; apical angles a little protrudent, rounded; base slightly emarginate at median area, not oblique at lateral areas, border complete; basal angles fairly protrudent laterally at apex; lateral margins bordered, slightly sinuately, fairly contracted posteriorly, with short distinct sinuation just before basal angles; lateral furrows narrow, dilated posteriorly; lateral setae before two-fifths; median line distinct, effaced behind apex, reaching basal border, median basal area somewhat depressed along median line; anterior transverse impression somewhat deep, posterior impression faint; basal foveae rather deep, faintly extending beyond middle parallel with lateral margins, outside area depressed.

Wings fairly short, one-fourth as long as elytra. Elytra gently convex (less convex than in *lulinensis* and *yushanensis*), elliptic-ovate,



Figs. 15, 16. *Trichotichnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *teradai* sp. nov.
14. Pronotum. 15. Male genitalia.

widest at middle, one and one-third times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP 1.33 in one ♂), one and three-fifths times as long as wide; surface not punctate; microsculpture faint; basal border shallowly sinuate, gently oblique outward, narrowly rounded at shoulder; tooth of shoulder minute; lateral margin almost evenly, moderately dilated towards middle; apical sinuation somewhat distinct; apex rounded; striae distinct, impunctate; scutellary striole rather long; intervals almost flat, outer intervals weakly convex, interval 3 with one pore at two-fifths on left elytron, without pore on right elytron in single ♂; marginal series continuous, with nineteen or twenty pores.

Fore tibiae longitudinally sulcate; hind tarsi as long as head width, segment 1 one and one-third times as long as segment 2, segment 5 one and one-seventh times as long as segment 1 (proportion 1.14); tarsal segment 5 with three setae on either ventrolateral margin.

Pro- (faintly), meso- and metepisterna, lateral areas of metasternum and of sternites 2 and 3 punctate, sternite 2 at middle and sternite 3 at anteromedian area sparsely pubescent; metepisterna a little longer than wide (L/W 1.08); sternite 6 of ♂ with one seta on either side.

Aedeagus (Fig. 16) well curved, almost straight from behind middle to apex, apex distinctly reflexed, ventral side obscurely margined at apical half, interspace of margins rather narrow, shallowly depressed, margins obscurely serrate at apical one-seventh; surface not rugose, without microsculpture at apical half; dorsal orifice on left laterodorsal side; apical lamella long, one and one-half times as long as wide at base, both lateral margins shallowly sinuate, apex slightly dilated, widely truncate-rounded, distinctly bordered; right paramere as long as left paramere including apical membranous part, truncate-rounded at apex.

Distribution. Formosa.

Type-specimen. Holotype: ♂, V. 25, 1977, Tzuchung, Nantou Hsien, at alt. 2200 m (K. TERADA leg.), preserved in Nat. Inst. Agr. Sci.

Remarks. This new species is discriminated from *T. lulinensis* by the larger size, the head depressed just behind the eyes, the pronotum more contracted posteriorly (WP/WBP 1.22, 1.27 in *T. lulinensis*), rough owing to punctures and rugae on the surface, the fore tibiae longitudinally sulcate, the longer legs and the aedeagus with the apical lamella fully longer. It is also distinguishable from *T. yushanensis* in having the head wider (WP/WH 1.39 in *T. yushanensis*), constricted just behind the eyes, the pronotum rough on the surface and the legs longer, with the fifth segment shorter in the proportion (segment 5/segment 1 = 1.21 in *T. yushanensis*).

The aedeagus has a moderately large peg-form copulatory piece inside.

The two following species were described from Formosa.

Trichotichnus chuji JEDLIČKA

Trichotichnus Chuji JEDLIČKA, 1949, Acta Soc. Ent. Čech., 46 : 108, 110.

It was described from two specimens from "Urai". It must belong to my *leptopus*-group, but its identity is not certain inasmuch as the description is brief.

Trichotichnus formosanus JEDLIČKA

Trichotichnus formosanus JEDLČKA, 1949, *do.* : 109, 110-111.

This species, described from a single specimen from "Arisan", has the pronotum with the basal angles not protrudent laterally and the elytra with the intervals finely punctate. I have not yet examined any specimens which agree with the description.

Reports of Anthribidae from Taiwan, IV. (Coleoptera)

By TAICHI SHIBATA

Illis anna SHIBATA, 1969

1969, Ent. Rev. Japan, 22 (1): 24; MORIMOTO, 1979, Esakia, 14 : 8, f. 4.

In Taiwanese specimens the elytral gray spots are inclined to become solitary linear ones upon the 3rd interspace or others, the midtibia of the male is a little more strongly twisted.

Examined specimens: 3♂♂ 2♀♀, Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 1 & 27. V. 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.; 1♂ 5♀♀, Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, IV–VII. 1970–72, T. KOBAYASHI, Y. KIYOYAMA, Y. HAYASHI, Y. MAEDA and S. TAKEDA leg.; 2♀♀, Lienhuachih, Nantou Hsien, 30. VI. 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.; 1♂, Yuli, Hualien Hsien, 23. V. 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.; 2♀♀, Kentingkunyen, Pintung Hsien, 31. III. 1970 & 29. IV. 1973, Y. MIYAKE and Y. KIYOYAMA leg.; 1♀, Yulai, Taoyuan Hsien, 16. VII. 1972, S. TAKEDA leg.

Additional examined specimens from Japan: 2♀♀, Cape Sata, Kagoshima Pref., 20. VII. 1970, Y. MAEDA leg.

Illis elisa sp. nov. (Text fig. 1)

In colour, sculpture and shape approximate to *I. anna* or *rusia*. Gray spots of pronotum well developed, posterior median spot prolonged frontad across the centre and narrowly expanded laterad along dorsal carina, its forepart joining anterior trigonal spot or connecting this by a thin branch, unless so, very narrow brown bar placed farther forward, accordingly brown central area not forming a capital H, dorso-lateral brown stripe declining into a few small or linear spots by extent of gray. Gray spots of elytra narrow, all but sutural and humeral patches not diffused laterally, always lengthened anteriorly and posteriorly on alternate interspaces.

Rostrum a little shorter and wider than in *anna*, without trace of median carina. Frons less than half as wide as rostral apex. Eyes slightly emarginate in front. Antennae as in *rusia*, but in ♂ 8th joint a little shorter than 9th, in ♀ 8th a little longer than 10th. Elytra flatly convex from behind subbasal swellings to apical declivity, basal gray borders partial. Pygidium as in *rusia*, but outer margin more weakly

---

〔Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXIV, Nos. 1/2, pp. 21–28, pl. 2, May, 1980〕

reflexed and its inner channel shallower; in ♂ rather angulate, slightly truncate at apex, in ♀ a little narrower, almost as long as wide, while in ♀ of *rusia* wider than long. Anal sternite in ♂ slightly humped at rearmost median part, with a depression within hump as in *anna*. Midtibiae in ♂ substraight or very weakly bent, with a usual sharp mucro.

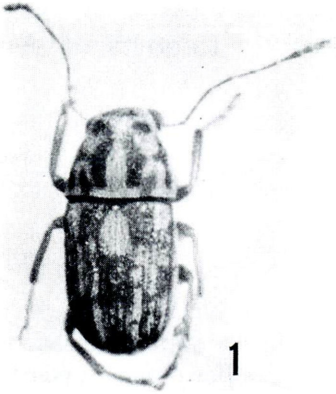


Fig. 1. *Illis elisa* sp. nov.

Length (excl. head): 2.6 to 3.1 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Lanhsu Is., Taitung Hsien, 4. VIII. 1973, Y. KIYOYAMA leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.); paratypes: 4♂♂ 2♀♀, Lanhsu Is., 31. V. 1972, 14. VII. 1972, 2 & 4. VIII. 1973 and 8. IV. 1978, Y. KIYOYAMA, Y. MAEDA and K. MURAKAMI leg.

The present species is separable from *I. rusia* JORDAN and *I. anna* SHIBATA in the distinguishing pronotal pattern which is formed by development of gray spots, from *anna* in having the substraight midtibiae and more rounded pygidium in the male, from *rusia* in having the above-mentioned different antennal proportion, pygidium and anal sternite in build, etc.

Key to the Taiwanese species of *Nessiodocus*.

1. Pronotum with a gray cruciform spot at the centre, its bar just upon transverse depression, often the spot replaceable into obscure mark by extent of gray, but never formed a rhomb. ······ 2.

1′. Pronotum with a gray rhombic spot at the centre, where devoid of transverse depression. ······ 3.

2. Eyes in ♀ very close to each other, frons almost linear between them; the cruciform spot on pronotum constant in shape. (Taiwan and Japan) ······ *N. triodes* (JORDAN).

2′. Eyes in ♀ farther apart, the frons one-fourth as wide as the apical width of rostrum; the spot on pronotum somewhat variable in shape, obscurely enlarged. (Taiwan) ······ *N. trifasciatus* sp. nov.

3. Basal subordinate carina of pronotum rather horizontal, inferior angle between this and dorsal carina less than 90°; the rhomboid spot on pronotum longitudinally prolonged and reaching both sides. Elytral pattern similar to that of *N. triodes*, the brown median fascia much more zigzag in full course. Subbasal swelling of elytron always more or less encroached by a gray branch from basal bordor. (Taiwan) ······ *N. propinquus* sp. nov.

3′. The carina steeply slanting backward, arcuately expanded laterally or its rearmost edge projecting outward in dorsal view, the angle of carinae more than 90°; the spot of pronotum not constantly lengthened, at least unreached apical margin.

Elytral brown fascia short, less zigzag in the middle. The subbasal swellings entirely, constantly brown, rounded. (Taiwan and Japan)······*N. repandus* (JORDAN).

Nessiodocus triodes (JORDAN, 1912) (Pl. 2, figs. 7-9)

1912, Nov. Zool., 19 : 140 (*Mucronianus*) ; 1928, ibid., 34 : 85 ; SHIBATA, 1969, Ent. Rev. Japan, 22 (1) : 23.

Examined specimens: 2♂♂, Kentingkunyen, Pintung Hsien, 19. V. 1968, Y. HAYASHI leg. ; 1♂ 1♀, Taichung, Taichung Hsien, 7. VIII. 1973, Y. KIYOYAMA leg. ; 1♂ 1♀, Lienhuachih, Nantou Hsien, 30. VI. 1972 & 17. IV. 1973, Y. KIYOYAMA leg. ; 5♂♂ 6♀♀, Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, 7. VI. 1970, 18. IV., 2, 3 & 6. V. 1971, Y. KIYOYAMA, S. TAKEDA and Y. HAYASHI leg.

Nessiodocus trifasciatus sp. nov. (Pl. 2, fig. 6 ; Text fig. 2)

♀. Almost black to blackish brown, thickly covered with gray pubescence, dorsal black marks as follows. On pronotum four small spots in the middle, formed by gray crossed mark, but variable in shape, often abbreviated or fading away by expanse of gray pubescence. On elytron subbasal and median fasciae reaching outer side but not inner one, generally terminate at 1st punctate-striae, former fascia inclusive subbasal swelling and divergent on flank into two branches, one just upon humeral callus, another obliquely backward to side, both embracing together gray humerus, latter fascia wide, oblique, somewhat arcuate and a little produced forward between 3rd and 5th interspaces, a detached fascia on apical declivity, shaped half-moon, open behind, all fasciae equidistantly situated from one another.

Rostrum as long as wide, finely rugoso-punctate, roughened at apex, with three carinae, medial carina slight, evanescent into central depression, lateral ones distinct, parallel to each other from before eyes to above antennal scrobes, there jointed with superior ridge of scrobes and a little widened but again parallel to rostral apex, another short carina quite lateral, diverging latero-apically from inferior ridge of scrobe, by which rostrum apparently dilated apicad in front view. Head vaguely darkened at occiput, circum-ocular narrow pubescence thicker than others. Frons about one-fourth as wide as rostral apex. Eyes almost circular, well protuberant laterally. Antennae passing elytral humeri,

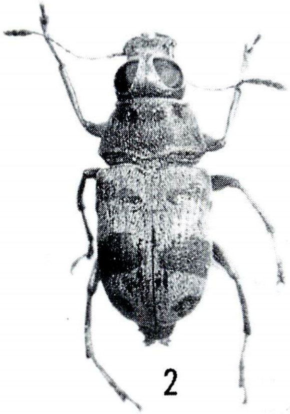


Fig. 2. *Nessiodocus trifasciatus* sp. nov.

somewhat reddish with paler basal two joints, 3rd obviously longer than 4th, from which loosely diminishing in length but subequal in thickness to 8th, 9th as long as 11th, 10th shorter than 9th and as long as 8th.

Pronotum proportionally as in *N. triodes* and in lateral convergence like that of *N. repandus*, with a deep antemedian transverse depression, which is slightly arcuate latero-apically, the gray cross-bar just upon the depression; dorsal sculpture consisting of microscopical aggregate granules, dorsal carina rather deeply bisinuate but a little recurvate near each lateral end, therefore angle between this and lateral carina widely rounded, basal subordinate carinula short, unreached to the carina.

Elytra half again as long as wide, subparallel at sides, slightly humped outward behind humeri, basal margins arcuate, well followed with the curvature of prothoracic dorsal carina except humeral calluses; disc transversely depressed before and behind slight subbasal swellings, the hinder shallow, regular rows of punctures distinct, usually enfeebled apicad, interspaces more or less convex, 3rd interspace not wider than others. Pygidium as in *triodes*. Every 1st joint of tarsi as long as the rest together or nearly so, while in other Taiwanese species it is clearly longer.

Length (excl. head): 4.0 to 5.6 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Lienhuachih, Nantou Hsien, 29. VI. 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.); paratype: 1♀, Schihmenshuiku, Taoyuan Hsien, 27. VII. 1969, Y. MAEDA leg.

The presence of trifasciae on the elytron is very individual among other known species of *Nessiodocus*, in which *N. angulatus angulatus* JORDAN from Tonkin is somewhat close in form of the prothoracic dorsal carina to the present species, but differs by other several features, especially each elytron of that species bears two patches at the apical slant. The eyes in the female of the present species are farther apart from each other, so the frons is markedly wider than those of *N. triodes* or *angulatus* and also *N. egenus* JORDAN from Tonkin.

Nessiodocus propinquus sp. nov. (Pl. 2, figs. 4-5)

♀. Reddish brown to dark brown, upper surface spotted by gray pubescence, under surface densely covered with gray pubescence. Dorsal pattern of pronotum as in *N. repandus*, but brown area unnarrowed forward, a gray median rhomboid spot lengthened back and forth, reaching either end of apical and basal sides, well dilatate on actual basal area and tridentate along dorsal carina, gray lateral side with a short branch inward and a brown linear spot laterally, sometimes divided into two narrow stripes by this brown spot. On elytra a brown transverse band in the middle from side to side across suture, weakly produced forward between both 2nd interspaces and again strongly so between 4th and 6th, then obliquely inclined backward to side by irregular process, other brown areas of each elytron subbasal and apical, subbasal area obliquely dilatate laterally from 2nd interspace including subbasal swelling, often contiguous to produced tip of median transverse band, apical area subrounded in shape, often trilobate at its front side, within the area three gray oblong spots individually upon 3rd, 5th and 7th interspaces, gray circumbasal border bearing three branches, all encroach on brown subbasal area, one small but conspicuous, always extended on to subbasal swelling of 3rd interspace, other two lateral, elongate, neither joining together nor embracing brown humeral callus. Among these areas two gray transverse spaces forming zigzag band, which are not unlike those of *N. triodes* but more sinuous.

Rostrum and head gray, with a brown triangular spot at vertex, this spot penetrated midway between eyes, while of *repandus* extended to frons. Rostrum a little longer than in *repandus* and shorter than in *triodes,* with three slight carinae at base, of anteorbital two short, oblique. Frons about one-fourth as wide as antennary interscrobal distance. Eyes exactly similar in shape and size to those of *repandus* but less protuberant. Antennae darkened distally, 3rd joint relatively short, a little longer than 4th, thence decrescent in length to 8th, this nearly as long as 10th and a little shorter than 9th. Apical sinus of false mentum rather deep. Pronotum as in *repandus* but dorsal punctures sparser, basal subordinate carina almost horizontal and the inferior angle of carinae less than 90°, dorsal carina regularly or gently bisinuate, of *repandus* various in curve, evenly arcuate or slightly angulate at the middle. Elytra very slightly dilatate backward from humeri, seriate punctures fine and distinct, interspaces somewhat convex, subbasal swellings scarcely indicate, less raised than in *repandus*. Pygidium not wider than long.

Length (excl. head): 4.6 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Mt. Yangmingshan, Taipei, 10. VII. 1974, N. ITO leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.); paratype: 1♀, Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 1. V. 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.

The present species is closely allied to *N. repandus* JORDAN from Taiwan and Japan with the exception of under-mentioned points: The parietal spot shallowly penetrated between eyes. The rostrum proportionally longer, with three slight carinae at base. The 3rd joint of antennae relatively shorter. The gray median spot on pronotum growing lengthwise, constantly arrived at both sides. The gray basal border of elytron much narrower and sending three branches, the inner one extends constantly on to slight subbasal swelling. The elytra with two gray zigzag fasciae before and behind the middle, which forming rather conformable pattern to that of *N. triodes*. The basal subordinate carina of pronotum rather horizontal, the inferior angle between carinae acute. On the last character the carina of *repandus* much more obliquely descendent backward, and arcuately expanded laterally or its rearmost edge projecting outward in dorsal aspect, consequently the prothorax appears to be a little wider at base than the elytra.

Nessiodocus repandus (JORDAN, 1912) (Pl. 2, figs. 1–3)

1912, Nov. Zool., 19 : 41 (*Mucronianus*) ; SHIBATA, 1969, Ent. Rev. Japan, 22 (1) : 24.
Tropideres latefasciatus NAKANE, 1963, Fragm. Col., 8 : 33. (Syn. nov.)

Examined specimens : 2♀♀, Kentingkunyen, Pintung Hsien, 21. V. 1970 & 13. VI. 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA and S. TAKEDA leg. ; 1♂ 1♀, Lienhuachih, Nantou Hsien, 30. VI. 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA leg. ; 4♂♂ 3♀♀, Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, 3 & 6. V. 1971, Y. HAYASHI leg.

Phaulimia angulata sp. nov. (Text fig. 3)

♀. Similar to *P. decoratus* SHIBATA (*Hypseus*) from Amami-oshima Is., Japan in colour and structure but more uneven above.

Rostrum densely sculptured, a short median carina conspicuous on broken surface. Head longitudinally reticulated by compact rugoso-punctures between eyes and below them. Pronotum strongly linearly convergent apicad from ends of lateral carinae, in *decoratus* less strongly and somewhat arcuately narrowed apicad, punctures on each side rugose, median depression deeper but narrower and its adjacent lateral convexities higher than in *decoratus,* two median tuberculate-granules placed before dorsal carina, glabrous and small but accentuated by the deep depression, dorsal carina less rounded, from sides rather linearly convergent to the middle, here distinct angle wanting, while in *decoratus* the carina slightly arcuate forward, and a little concave at the middle with an indication of angle. Elytra angulate in style, slender, more than half as long as wide, flatly depressed on disc but very steeply declined at lateral and apical sides, especially the latter slope almost vertical from anteapical tubercle of 3rd interspace, basal produced margins stronger and all tubercles or pustules of alternate interspaces higher than in *decoratus,* in which three distinct tubercles of 3rd interspace methodically situated in equidistance and another hindmost one horizontally protuberant backward on vertically declivous area, external rows of punctures (outward from 4th stria) very irregular, interrupted or confused every-

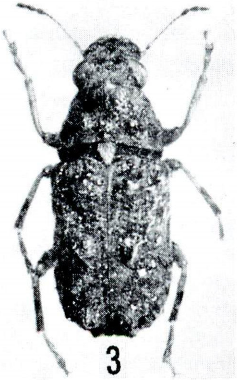

3

Fig. 3. *Phaulimia angulata* sp. nov.

where by rough pustules. Pygidium a little more widely rounded than in *decoratus*. Abdominal segments with luteous lateral spots.

Length (excl. head): 4.5 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Sungkang, Nantou Hsien, 4. IV. 1971, H. NOMURA leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.)

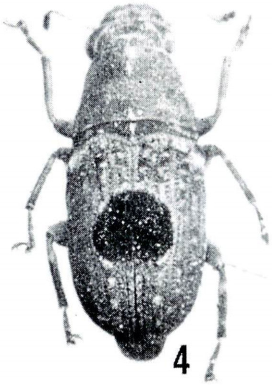
The main point divides the present species from *P. decoratus* is on the build of elytra as follows: In the present species the elytra slenderer, angulate in style, more parallel-sided, flatly depressed on disc, steeply declined on flank and vertically so on apical side, anteapical tubercle of 3rd interspace just upon the orthogonal corner of its slope, this and the prior two tubercles located at regular interval, external intermittent punctate-striae untraceable throughout. While in *decoratus* the elytra rather rounded in style, subparallel or slightly narrowed backward at sides, the disc less flat, the apical side loosely gently inclined obliquely downward, the interval between middle and anteapical tubercles shorter than the preceding interval, all punctate-striae easily traceable throughout.

Phaulimia vicina sp. nov. (Text fig. 4)

Body subcylindrical, without tubercles on upper surface, which reddish brown with whitish to yellowish gray small spots and tessellations, under surface darkened, with thinly gray pubescence. Elytra possessing a black-tufted common mark in the centre, which almost circular, large, occupying between both 3rd punctate-striae from basal third to apical third, very prominent by its gray narrow circumference.

Rostrum a little over twice as wide as long, thinly gray, with a short median carina, reticulate-punctures like on head. Narrow and thick borders of eyes, one or two dots between them and each postocular side gray, in which a parietal dot variable in shape, linear or transverse. Frons in ♀ nearly one-third as wide as rostrum and twice wider than in ♂. Antennae dark brown leaving yellowish basal two joints, distal four somewhat reddish, every joint similar in proportion to that of *P. decoratus* but terminal club wider, thicker, more compressed, rather closely articulated to each other, 9th trigonal, 10th subquadrate, 11th elliptical. Apical lobes of false mentum sharp at tip.

Pronotum trapeziform, subparallel basally then straightly and gently narrowed apically at sides, without distinct depression on flat disc, sculpture and arrangement of spots as in *P. eclipsis* but each latero-basal



4

Fig. 4. *Phaulimia vicina* sp. nov.

oblique spot discernable likewise baso-median linear one, dorsal carina evenly arcuate or gently convex forward laterally, angle of carinae acute or 90°, basal subordinate carinula rather steeply descending backward, inferior angle over 90°.

Elytra half again as long as wide at base, which individually produced forward, apical half of disc in lateral view a little more convex than the other half, subbasal swellings moderate, 3rd row of punctures curved laterally in the middle, just fitting with curvature of outline of the black round mark, a posthumeral irregular spot gray and conspicuous as well as tessellations on alternate convex interspaces. Pygidium in ♂ as in *eclipsis,* in ♀ shorter, more rounded.

Metasternum largely smooth. Abdominal 1st segment of ♂ bearing a carina-like ridge between metacoxae. Tibiae with a subbasal vague pale ring.

Length (excl. head): 3.8 to 4.4 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Fenchih, Chiai Hsien, 17. VIII. 1969, Y. MAEDA leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.); paratypes: 5♂♂ 2♀♀, same data as holotype, 19. VIII. 1969 & 24. III. 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg.; 1♀, Lushan, Nantou Hsien, 20. IX. 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.

The present species and *P. eclipsis* JORDAN from Tonkin are without apparent differences between them by having the resemblant central large mark on the elytra, however, JORDAN described in the latter species that the black ellipse bounded by the 4th row of punctures and extended from basal fourth to a little behind middle. The mark of the former species is almost circular, occupies between both 3rd punctate-striae from basal third to apical third and recalls that of *Nessiara centralis* PASCOE.

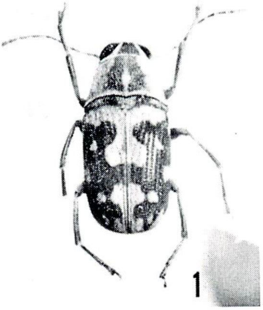
Explanation of Plate 2.

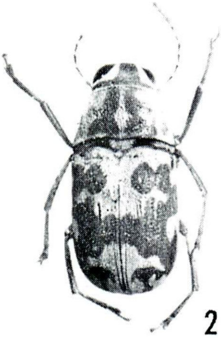
Fig. 1–3. *Nessiodocus repandus* (JORDAN)
4–5. *N. propinquus* sp. nov.
6. *N. trifasciatus* sp. nov.
7–9. *N. triodes* (JORDAN)

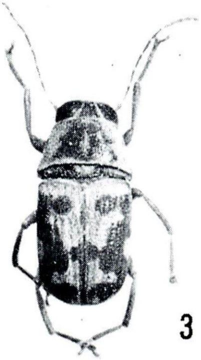
Correction

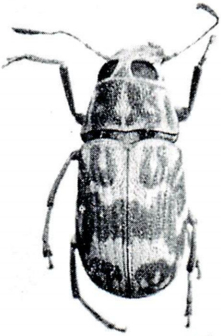
The following generic name should be amended.

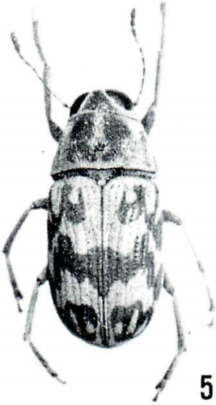
Stenoderma insigne WOLFRUM, 1934 (SHIBATA, 1979, Ent. Rev. Japan, 33 (1/2): 106) = *Streneoderma insigne* WOLFRUM, 1934.

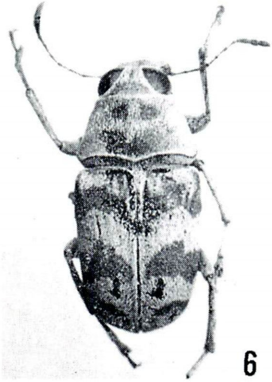

1

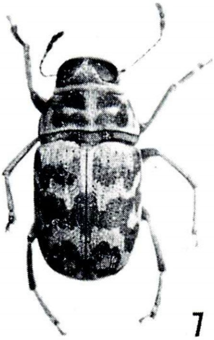

2

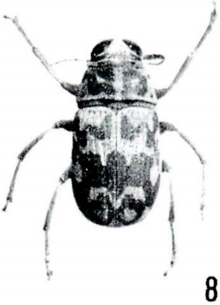

3

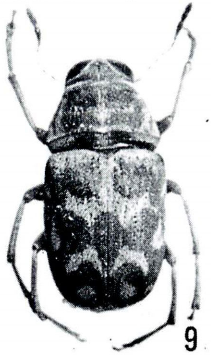

4


5


6


7


8


9

(M. OHKURA photo.)

A Contribution to the Knowledge of the Chrysomelidae of Korea, III.[1] (Coleoptera)

By BLAGOY GRUEV

University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria

This paper deals with 38 species from Korea, nine of which are newly recorded from that country and one is new to science. New localities are given for all the other species listed.

I am greatly indebted to Dr. ZOLTAN KASZAB from the Budapest Museum (Natural History) for the loan of all the materials here recorded, and to Prof. Dr. SHINSAKU KIMOTO from the Kurume University for his valuable assistance.

Abbreviations: DD —Leg. DELY & DRASKOVITS; PV —Leg. J. PAPP & A. VOJNITS; MS —Leg. S. MACHUNKA & H. STEINMANN.

Subfamily **Eumolpinae**

Basilepta fulvipes (MOTSCHULSKY)

Nodostoma fulvipes MOTSCHULSKY, 1860, Schrenk's Reisen Amurl., 2 : 176.

Material: Sa-gam, 30–40 km N Pyongyan, environs water basin, 5 and 24. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 5 exs.; Prov. Gang-von, district On-dzong, Kum-gang san, near Hotel Go-song, 250 m, PV, 1 ex.; Kum-gang san, 3–4 km S Hotel Kum-gang, 12. VII. 1977, DD, 4 exs.; Kum-gang san, Rükhaam, 10–12. VII. 1977, DD, 16 exs.; Prov. South Pyongan, Pyongyan, room of Hotel Te-dong, 10. VII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.; De Sang-san, 10 km NE Pyongyan, 1. VII. 1977, DD, 1 ex.; Tesson, 35 km SW Pyongyan, water basin, 4. VII. 1977, DD, 16 exs.; Prov. Pyong-sung, Bek-sung-li, Za-mo san, 60 km NE from Pyongyan, 1. VIII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.

Basilepta pallidulum (BALY) (Fig. 1)

Nodostoma pallidulum BALY, 1874, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 169.

Known from: Japan, S China, Hainan Is., Hong Kong (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963; KIMOTO, 1967, 1972a)[2].

New material: Prov. Gang-von, district On-dzong, Kum-gang san, near Hotel

---

[1] Contribution I: Ent. Rev. Japan, 30, (1/2): 19–24, 1977; Contribution II: Ibid., 32, (1/2) : 49–59, 1978.

[2] Geographical distribution is given here only for the species which have not been recorded in my previous papers (GRUEV, 1977, 1978).

〔Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXIV, Nos. 1/2, pp. 29–38, May, 1980〕

Go-song, 250 m, 5. VIII. 1975, PV, 2 exs., and along Ok-ru dong, 250–300 m, 7. VIII. 1975, PV, 1 ex. Aedeagus examined (Fig. 1). New to the fauna of Korea.

Pagria signata (MOTSCHULSKY)

Metachroma signata MOTSCHULSKY, 1858, Etud. Ent., 7 : 110.

Material: Prov. South Pyongan, De-song san, 12 km NE Pyongyan, 18. VII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.; Tesson, 35 km SW Pyongyan, water basin, 4. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.; Prov. Pyong-sung-li, Za-mo san, 60 km NE Pyongyan, 1. VIII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.

Colasposoma dauricum MANNERHEIM

C. dauricum MANNERHEIM, 1849, Bull. Mosc., 1 : 247.

Material: Tesson, 35 km SW Pyongyan, water basin, 4. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.

Scelodonta lewisii BALY

S. lewisii BALY, 1874, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 165.

Known from: Japan, Liaoning, Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Kwangtung, Hainan Is., Taiwan, Korea (Dagelet, Dockdo) (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961; KIMOTO 1972a; JOLIVET, 1974).

New material: Kum-gang san, Rükhaam, 10–12. VII. 1977, Malaise trap, DD, 1 ex.

Subfamily **Chrysomelinae**

Chrysolina aurichalcea (MANNERHEIM)

Chrysomela aurichalcea MANNERHEIM, 1825, In HUMMEL, Essais Ent., 4 : 39.

Material: Mt. Pektusan, environs Sam-zi-yan Hotel, wood, 18–20. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.

Plagiodera versicolora (LAICHARTING)

Chrysomela versicolora LAICHARTING, 1781, Verz. Tirol. Ins., 1 : 148.

Material: Sa-gam, 30–40 km N Pyongyan, environs water basin, 24. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 175 exs.; Prov. Pyong-sung, Bek-sung-li, Za-mo san, 60 km NE from Pyongyan, 1. VIII. 1975, PV, 2 exs.; Tesson, 35 km SW Pyongyan, water basin, 4. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 22 exs.; Nampo, Vaudo, 60 km SW Pyongyan, 3. VII. 1977, DD, 1 ex.

Chrysomela tremulae FABRICIUS

C. tremulae FABRICIUS, 1787, Mant. Ins., 1 : 69.

Known from: Siberia, Mongolia, China, N Korea, Tonkin, Japan, Kamchatka, Kuril Is., Europe, Caucasus, Asia Minor, Afghanistan, N America (Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, 1963a; Lopatin, 1963; Medvedev, 1963, 1966, 1974; Jolivet, 1973).

New material: Mt. Pektusan, environs Mupo, 20. VII. 1977, DD, 3 exs.

Phratora laticollis (Suffrian)

Phyllodecta laticollis Suffrian, 1851, Linn. Ent., 5 : 262.

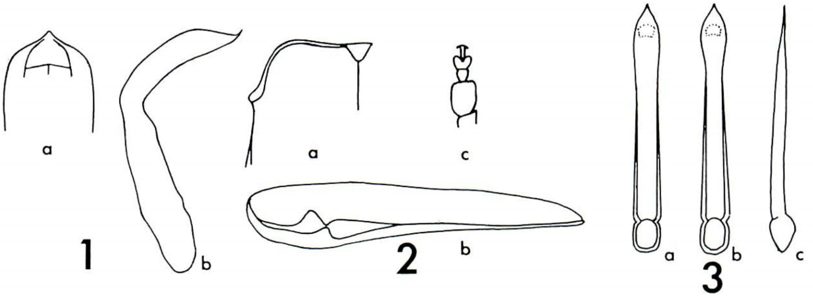
Known from: Europe, Caucasus, Asia Minor, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Siberia, The Arctic, NW China, Japan, Kamchatka, Saghalien (Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963; Medvedev, 1963, 1974; Kimoto, 1974).

New material: Prov. Ryang-gang, Hyesan, Mt. Ze-dong, 1150 m, 22. VII. 1975, PV, 1 ex. New to the fauna of Korea.

Entomoscelis orientalis Motschulsky

E. orientalis Motschulsky, 1860, Schrenk's Reisen Amurl., 2 : 222.

Material: Sa-gam, 30–40 km N Pyongyan, environs water basin, 5. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.



Figs. 1–3. 1 & 3, Aedeagus; 2, Elytra and tarsal segments.

1. *Basilepta pallidulum* (Baly), a, dorsal view; b, lateral view.
2. *Luperomorpha preyeri* (Baly), a, left elytra (dorsal view); b, left elytra (lateral view); c, anterior tarsal segments.
3. *Luperomorpha preyeri* (Baly), a & b, dorsal view; c, lateral view.

Subfamily **Alticinae**

Luperomorpha preyeri (Baly) (Figs. 2–3)

Aphthona? preyeri Baly, 1874, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 198.

Known from: Japan (Kimoto, 1966, 1972, 1972a).

New material: Prov. Kengi, Bagyon san, Bagyon popo, about 27 km SW from Kaesong, 7. VI. 1970, MS, 1 ex. (det. S. Kimoto); Prov. South Pyongyan, Nampo, 19. VII. 1975, PV, 3 exs.; Nampo, Vaudo, 60 km SW Pyongyan, 3. VII. 1977, DD, 6 exs.

Morphological notes. Male: Side of elytra after the shoulder with two deep foveae (Fig. 2 a, b); anterior tarsal segment 1 strongly extended, nearly rectangular

(Fig. 2 c); aedeagus parallel or narrowed before apex (Fig. 3).

The genus is new to the fauna of Korea.

Phyllotreta humilis WEISE

P. humilis WEISE, 1887, Arch. Naturg., 53 : 198.

Material: Sa-gam, 30–40 km N Pyongyan, environs water basin, wood, 5 and 24. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 2 exs.

Longitarsus succineus (FOUDRAS)

Teinodactyla succineus FOUDRAS, 1860, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon (n. s.), 6 : 240, 330.

Material: Prov. Pyong-sung, Bek-sung-li, Za-mo san, 60 km NE from Pyongyan, 1. VIII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.; Tesson, 35 km SW Pyongyan, water basin, 4. VII. 1977, DD, 23 exs., Mt. Pektusan, environs Sam-zi-yan Hotel, lake shore, 19. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.; Kum-gang san, Rükhaam, 10–12. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 22 exs.; Kum-gang san, 3–4 km S Hotel Kum-gang, 12. VII. 1977, DD, 8 exs.

Longitarsus aphthonoides WEISE

L. aphthonoides WEISE, 1887, Arch. Naturg., 53 : 206.

Known from: Siberia (Ussuri), Korea (Hamhung), Saghalien (WARCHALOWSKI, 1970).

New material: Mt. Pektusan, environs Sam-zi-yan Hotel, lake shore, 19. VII. 1977, DD, 1 ex.

Longitarsus kutscherai RYE

L. kutscherae RYE, 1872, Ent. Annual: 199.

Known from: Europe, Caucasus, C Asia, China, Korea (Prov. Chongdzin-si, Distr. Purjong, Musi-ri) (WARCHALOWSKI, 1970).

New material: Mt. Pektusan, environs Sam-zi-yan Hotel, lake shore, 19. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.

Longitarsus scutellaris (REY)

Thyamis scutellaris REY, 1873, In MULS. & REY, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon (n. s.), 20 : 231.

Material: Prov. Ryang-gang, river Karim, 10 km NE Bochonbo, 1100 m, 27. VII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.; Sa-gam, 30–40 km N Pyongyan, water basin, wood, 5. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 4 exs.; Tesson, 35 km SW Pyongyan, water basin, 4. VII. 1977, DD, 1 ex.

Longitarsus nasturtii (FABRICIUS)

Galeruca nasturtii FABRICIUS, 1792, Ent. Syst., 1, 2 : 31.

Material: Sa-gam, 30–40 km N Pyongyan, water basin, wood, 5. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 12 exs.

Longitarsus piceorufus CHEN (Fig. 4)

L. piceorufus CHEN, 1939, Sinensia, Nanking, 10 : 84.

Known from: China, N Vietnam (WARCHALOWSKI, 1970).

New material: Kum-gang san, Rükhaam, 10–12. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 151 exs. Aedeagus examined (Fig. 4). New to the fauna of Korea.

Altica ampelophaga koreana OGLOBLIN

Haltica koreana OGLOBLIN, 1925, Rev. Russe d'Ent., 19 (2) : 93.

Known from: Korea (Sei-shin) (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963).

New material: Prov. Ryang-gang, river Karim, 10 km NE from Bochonbo, 1100 m, 27. VII. 1979, PV, 1 ex.; Prov. Ryang-gang, Chann plateau, 24 km NW from Sam-zi-yan, road to Mt. Pektusan, 2000 m, 24. VII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.; Mt. Pektusan, Explosion Lake, 2000–2500 m, 18. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex. Aedeagus examined.

Altica oleracea (LINNAEUS)

Chrysomela oleracea LINNAEUS, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10 : 372.

Material: Kum-gang san, Rükhaam, 10–12. VII. 1977, Malaise trap, DD, 26 exs.; Kum-gang san, 3–4 km S Hotel Kum-gang, 12. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 4 exs.; Mt. Pektusan, environs Sam-zi-yan Hotel, lake shore, 19. VII. 1977, DD, 1 ex.; Tesson, 35 km SW Pyongyan, water basin, 4 VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 5 exs.

Batophila acutangula HEIKERTINGER

B. acutangula HEIKERTINGER, 1921, Kol. Rundsch., 9 : 91.

Material: Mt. Pektusan, environs Sam-zi-yan Hotel, wood, 18–20. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 2 exs.

Lythraria salicariae (PAYKULL)

Galeruca salicariae PAYKULL, 1800, Fn. Suec., 3 : 453.

Known from: Europe, Caucasus, Siberia (HEIKERTINGER, 1948).

New material: Mt. Pektusan, environs Sam-zi-yan Hotel, lake shore, 19. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex. New to the fauna of Korea.

Ochrosis sibirica PIC

O. sibirica PIC, 1909, Echange, 296 : 155.

Material: Tesson, SW Pyongyan, water basin, 4. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.

Crepidodera interpunctata Motschulsky (Fig. 5)

C. interpunctata Motschulsky, 1859, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc., 32 (2) : 498.

Known from: Europe, Siberia, Japan, Kuril Is., Saghalien (Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963).

New material: Mt. Pektusan, environs Sam-zi-yan Hotel, lake shore, 19. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 3 exs. Aedeagus examined (Fig. 5). New to the fauna of Korea.

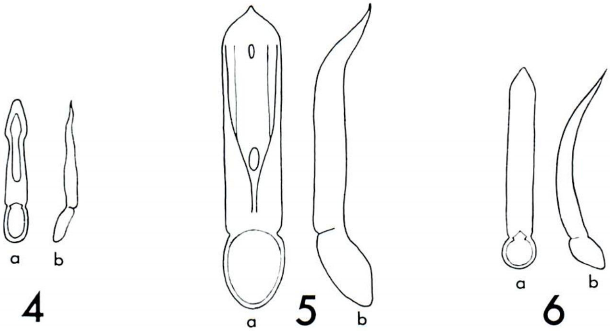


Fig. 4–6. Aedeagus, a, ventral view; b, lateral view. 4. *Longitarsus piceorufus* Chen; 5. *Crepidodera interpunctata* Motschulsky; 6. *Chaetocnema heikertingeri* Ljubischev.

Chalcoides plutus (Latreille)

Altica pluta Latreille, 1804, Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins., 12 : 7.

Known from: Europe, Caucasus, Asia Minor, Siberia, China, Korea (Keisho-Hokudo, Hokusammen; Kankyo-Hokudo, Mt. Bazi-San) (Chûjô, 1942; Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963).

New Material: Sa-gam, 30–40 km N Pyongyan, environs water basin, 5. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.; Nampo, Vaudo, 60 km SW Pyongyan, 3. VII. 1977, singled, DD, 1 ex.

Chalcoides picipes Weise

C. picipes Weise, 1887, Arch. Naturg.: 192.

Known from: Siberia, China, Korea (Distr. Purjong, Prov. Chongdzin-si; Distr. Kjongsong, Prov. Hamgjong-pukto) (Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963; Warchalowski, 1969).

New material: Mt. Pektusan, environs Sam-zi-yan Hotel, lake shore, 19. VII. 1977, DD, 1 ex.

Chaetocnema heikertingeri Ljubischev (Fig. 6)

C. heikertingeri Ljubischev, 1963, Rev. Ent. USSR, 42 (4) : 858–863.

Known from all the territories between W Europe and Siberia; NE China (LJUBISCHEV, l. c.; GRUEV, 1977).

New material: Tesson, 35 km SW Pyongyan, water basin, 4. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 2 exs.; Sa-gam, 30–40 km N Pyongyan, environs water basin, 5. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 8 exs. Aedeagus examined (Fig. 6). New to the fanna of Korea.

Chaetocnema kimotoi n. sp. (Fig. 7)

Locus typicus. Kum-gang san, 3–4 km S Hotel Kum-gang, 12. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, ♂ holotype, ♀ allotype and 2 ♀♀ paratopotypes; Mt. Pektusan, 2–6 km N Sam-zi-yan Hotel, wood, 18. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ♀ paratype; Sa-gam, 30–40 km N Pyongyan, environs water basin, 5. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 5 ♀♀ paratypes and 24. VII. 1977, DD, 1 ♀ paratype. The holotype, the allotype and 6 paratypes have been preserved in the Budapest Museum, one paratype in the Prof. S. KIMOTO's collection and two paratypes in the author's collection.

Diagnosis. The new species belongs to the subgenus *Tlanoma*. It resembles *C. concinna*, *C. heikertingeri* and *C. granulosa* but differs from them in having the elytral surface of female strongly costate.

Description. Black with slight bluish nuance. Legs reddish brown with black femora and darkened claw segments. Basal 3–4 antennal segments reddish brown, the rest black. Hind wings developed. Head shagreened, impunctate; interantennal ridge narrow; antenna with segments 2–9 subequal. Pronotum convex, more than 2 times as wide as long, with sides regularly rounded and with two slight, longitudinal impressions basally; anterior angles rounded; surface strongly granulate, densely punctured (the punctures are as strong as those of *C. concinna*). Elytron with shoulder tubercle and with side slightly rounded; with 9 full, completely regular rows of punctures; interstices swollen.

Male: Interstices of elytron more distinctly swollen laterally than on the disc, smooth and shining, with very small punctures; anterior tarsal segment 1 extended, asymmetrical, slightly broader than segment 3; aedeagus parallel, ventral side with a narrow longitudinal depression basally (Fig. 7).

Female: Elytral surface costate, all interstices strongly elevated, impunctate, very finely granulate; elytral rows of punctures narrower and deeper than those of the male specimen.

Length, 1.8–2.2 mm.

Chaetocnema koreana CHÛJÔ

C. koreana CHÛJÔ, 1942, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 32 : 33.

Material: Sa-gam, 30–40 km N Pyongyan, environs water basin, 5 and 24. VII.

1977, netting in grasses, DD, 11 exs.; Mt. Pektusan, environs Sam-zi-yan Hotel, lake shore, 19. VII. 1977, DD, 1 ex.

Chaetocnema concinnicollis (BALY) (Fig. 8)

Plectroscelis concinnicollis BALY, 1874, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 208.

Material: Tesson, 35 km SW Pyongyan, water basin, 4. VIII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 39 exs.; Nampo, Vaudo, 60 km SW Pyongyan, 3. VII. 1977, DD, 1 ex.; Prov. Ryang-gang, river Karim, 10 km NE from Bochonbo, 1100 m, 27. VII. 1975, PV, 1 ex. Aedeagus examined (Fig. 8).

Six of the specimens from Tesson are blue.

Chaetocnema costulata (MOTSCHULSKY) (Fig. 9)

Plectroscelis costulata MOTSCHULSKY, 1860, Schrenk's Reisen Amurl., 2: 234.

Known from: E Siberia, Mongolia, N China (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963).

New material: Mt. Pektusan, Mupo, brook Dehongdan, 20. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex. Aedeagus examined (Fig. 9). New to the fauna of Korea.

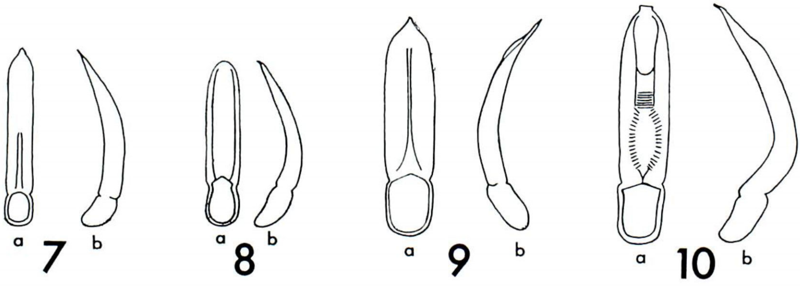


Fig. 7–10. Aedeagus of *Chaetocnema* spp., a, ventral view; b, lateral view. 7. *C. kimotoi* n. sp.; 8. *C. concinnicollis* (BALY); 9. *C. costulata* (MOTSCHULSKY); 10. *C. ingenua* (BALY).

Chaetocnema ingenua (BALY) (Fig. 10)

Plectroscelis ingenua BALY, 1876, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 594.

Material: Sa-gam, 30–40 km N Pyongyan, environs water basin, 5. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 2 exs. Aedeagus examined (Fig. 10).

Sphaeroderma apicale BALY

S. apicale BALY, 1874, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 205.

Known from: Japan, SE China, Taiwan, Korea (Munsu-tong, Hjangsan, Mjohjangsan; Hjangsan-chon), N Vietnam (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963; WARCHALOWSKI, 1969; KIMOTO, 1972, 1976).

New material: Prov. Gang-von, district On-dzong san, along Ok-ru dong, 250–

300 m, 7. VIII. 1975, PV, 4 exs.

Psylliodes attenuata (KOCH)

Haltica attenuata KOCH, 1803, Ent. Hefte, 2 : 34.

Material: Mt. Pektusan, Explosion Lake, 2000–2500 m, 18. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.; De Sang-san, 10 km NE Pyongyan, 25. VII. 1977, DD, 1 ex.

Psylliodes cucullata gansuica JACOBSON

P. cucullata gansuica JACOBSON, 1922, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. Russ., 23 : 526.

Known from: NW China (Kansu) (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963).

New material: Tesson, 35 km SW Pyongyan, water basin, 4. VII. 1977, DD, 1 ex.; Sa-gam, 30–40 km N Pyongyan, water basin, wood, 5. VII. 1977, DD, 2 exs. New to the fauna of Korea.

Nonarthra cyaneum BALY

N. cyaneum BALY, 1874, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 210.

Material: Prov. Pyong-sung, Bek-sung-li, Za-mo san, 60 km NE from Pyongyan, 1. VIII. 1975, PV, 3 exs.

Subfamily **Hispinae**

Dactylispa angulosa (SOLSKY)

Hispa angulosa SOLSKY, 1871, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 8 : 262.

Material: Tesson, 35 km SW Pyongyan, water basin, 4. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 15 exs.

Subfamily **Cassidinae**

Cassida fuscorufa MOTSCHULSKY

C. fuscorufa MOTSCHULSKY, 1866, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc., 39 (1) : 178.

Known from: Japan, E Siberia, E China, Korea (Husen-Kogen; Kankyo-Hokudo, Mt. Kwambo-Zan), Taiwan (CHÛJÔ, 1942; GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963; KIMOTO, 1972, 1972a).

New material: Tesson, 35 km SW Pyongyan, water basin, 4. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.

References

CHÛJÔ, M., 1942; First supplement to the fauna of Korean Chrysomelid-beetles (II). Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 32 (220) : 31–43.

DUBESHKO, L. N. & MEDVEDEV, L. N., 1974; Fauna nasekomih Vostochnoj Sibiry i Daljnego Vostoka. Irkutsk, 1974 : 105–146.

GRESSITT, J. L. & KIMOTO, S., 1961/1963; The Chrysomelidae (Coleopt.) of China and Korea. Parts 1 and 2. Pacific Insects Monograph, Honolulu, 1A : 1–299 and 1B : 301–1026.

—— 1963a; Supplement to "The Chrysomelidae (Coleopt.) of China and Korea". Pacific Insects, Honolulu, 5 (4) : 921–932.

GRUEV, B., 1977; Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) collected in China by P. M. HAMMOND and in Korea by M. JOSIFOV. Ent. Rev. Japan, 30 (1/2) : 19–24.

—— 1978; A contribution to the knowledge of the Korean fauna of Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera). Ibid., 32 (1/2) : 49–59.

HEIKERTINGER, F., 1948; Bestimmungstabelle der paläarktischen Arten der *Crepidodera*-Verwandtschaft weitesten Sinnes. Koleopt. Rundsch., 31 (1/3) : 15–80.

JOLIVET, P., 1973; Essai d'analyse écologique de la faune chrysomélidienne de la Corée. Cahiers du Pacifique, 17 : 253–288.

—— 1974; Rectifications and additions to my list of Korean Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera). Korean J. Entomol., 4 (2) : 97–99.

KIMOTO, S., 1966; The Chrysomelidae of Japan and the Ryukyu Islands, X. Subfamily Alticinae III. Journ. Fac. Agric. Kyushu Univ., 13 : 601–633.

—— 1967; A list of the Chrysomelid species from Hong Kong, with descriptions of three new species. Esakia, 6 : 55–63.

—— 1972/1972a; On the Chrysomelid specimens preserved in the Hikosan Biological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University (Insecta : Coleoptera), II. Kurume University Journal, 20 : 1–16 and III. Ibid., 21 (1) : 17–25.

—— 1974; New or little known Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) from Japan and its adjacent regions, I. Kontyû, 42 (2) : 144–150.

—— 1976; A list of the Chrysomelidae of Fukui Prefecture, Japan (Insecta : Coleoptera). Kurume University Journal, 25 (2) : 161–173.

KRIVOLUTSKAJA, G. O. & MEDVEDEV, L. N., 1966; Fauna zukov-listoedov (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) Kuriljskih ostrovov- "Nauka", Moskva-Leningrad, 1966 : 25–33.

LOPATIN, I. K., 1963; Die Chrysomeliden (Coleoptera) Afghanistans auf Grund der Ergebnisse der Forschungsreise des Herrn J. KLAPPERICH in den Jahren 1952/53. Ann. Hist.-Nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., Pars Zoologica, 55 : 349–378.

LJUBISCHEV, A. A., 1963; Two new palearctic species of the genus *Chaetocnema* of the group *Ch. concinna* MARSH (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Halticinae). Rev. d'Entom. l'URSS, 42 (4) : 858–863.

MEDVEDEV, L. N., 1963; Fauna Kamchatskoj oblasty. Trudi Kamchatskoj Kompleksnoj ekspediciy, Moskva, Leningrad, 1963 : 113–117.

WARCHALOWSKI, A., 1969; Beitrag zur Kenntnis der koreanischen Halticinen (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae). Annales Zoologici, Warszawa, 27 (11) : 225–236.

—— 1970; Revision der chinesischen *Longitarsus*-Arten (Col., Chrysomelidae). Ibid., 28 (8) : 97–152.

Studies on Japanese Anthribidae, V.
(Coleoptera)

By Taichi Shibata

Plintheria caliginosa sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

♂. Like *P. variolosa* in colour, sculpture and shape. Clothes upon head and rostrum consisting of mixture of thin yellowish and whitish gray pubescences, which shorter than those of others.

Rostrum rugosely punctured, without carinae, very slightly narrowed near middle, not spatulate nor cylindrical and flattened above, its length half again as long as wide at the narrowest point, while in *variolosa* it is double longer. Eyes oval, not approaching obviously in front, their positions and width of frons alike those of *P. diversa.* Antennae almost black, reaching near elytral middle, each joint of 3rd to 7th subequal in length to 1st and 2nd together or 9th, but in width gradually growing distally, 8th slightly shorter than 9th, which is a little longer than its apical width, 10th semilunar, transverse, 11th suboval. False mentum with a vestige of longitudinal median carina.

Pronotum coarsely densely punctured, dorsal whity pubescence softer than on head, covers widely lateral sides from apex to base and indicates a median irregular line, which developed behind basal carina and sometimes, perhaps broken up at antemedian slight depression; basal carina bisinuate as in *variolosa* but more distinct and more produced at dorso-lateral convex parts, lateral carinae a little more extended forward than in *variolosa.*

Elytra almost twice as long as wide at base, but less so in *variolosa,* seriate punctures deep, not become distinctly faint near apex, interspaces more or less convex, subequally wide throughout except lateral ones; dorsal pattern obscure, two transverse fasciae asymmetrical, anterior

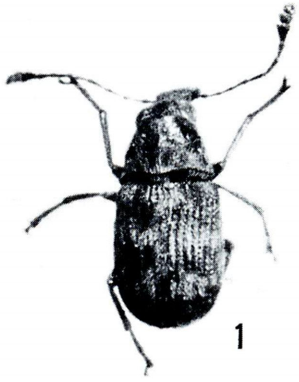


Fig. 1. *Plintheria caliginosa* sp. nov.

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXIV, Nos. 1/2, pp. 39–45, May, 1980]

fascia antemedian upon transverse slight depression, posterior one postmedian, both not or hardly reaching lateral margins, dilated toward suture and usually connected with a continuous elongate line between sutural interspaces including scutellum, a transverse patch located along apical margin, a quadrate spot beside shoulder, a few linear dots on 7th or more external interspaces. Pygidium transverse, widely rounded.

Underside and legs thinly pubescent. Midtibia with two terminal spines beneath.

Length (excl. head): 2.5 mm.

Holotype, ♂. Fukiagedani, Chichijima Is., Ogasawara Islands, 18. VI. 1972, Y. KUSUI leg. (SHIBATA coll.)

The distinctive points of the present species separable from *P. variolosa* are as followings. The rostrum is wide, ecarinate above, neither spatulate nor cylindrical. The eyes are farther apart in front, not so approaching as in *P. variolosa*. The prothoracic basal carina is rather distinctly bisinuate and more produced forward at each dorso-lateral part. The midtibia of the male of *P. variolosa* has no spines at the apical edge, which is only uniformly setose.

Litocerus tokarensis insensibilis ssp. nov. (Fig. 2)

Litocerus tokarensis f. *insensibilis* SHIBATA, 1969, Ent. Rev. Japan, 22 (1): 7.

♂. Elytra with a large black area owing to reduction of spots except basal and subapical ones, on the area a postmedian spot inconspicuous between 3rd and 6th interspaces, often broken up into a few dots, a quadrate black central mark enclosed by bistred spots entirely vanished. Basal and subapical spots of elytra forming normal patches as in the nominate subspecies, either not reduced at all or slight, and not individually isolated as in the succeeding subspecies. False mentum longitudinally carinate at the middle, while ecarinate or very weakly indicated in the nominate subspecies. Spots on pronotum generally reduced, in which apical median spot narrow and basal median one changed into a dot. Prothoracic basal carina substraight, not or very slightly angulate at the middle, but loosely shallowly bisinuate in the nominate subspecies.

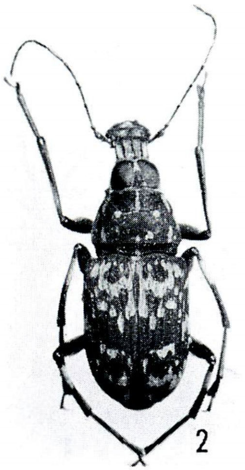


Fig. 2. *Litocerus tokarensis insensibilis* ssp. nov.

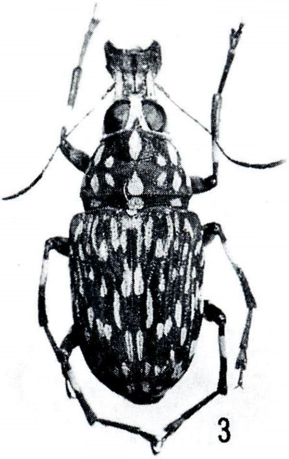
Holotype, ♂, Kosugidani, Yakushima Is., 13. VII. 1961, K. UEDA leg. (SHIBATA coll.); paratypes, 2♂♂, Ambo and Miyanoura, Yakushima Is., 23. VI. 1961 & 24. VII. 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA and Y. MAEDA leg.

The unique specimen from Kyushu (1♀, Mt. Ichifusa, Kumamoto Pref., 12. VII. 1970, Y. MAEDA leg.) has the similar characters, it may belong to this subspecies if the male specimen should be compared with the type examples from Yakushima Island.

Litocerus tokarensis ogasawaranus ssp. nov. (Fig. 3)

From the nominate subspecies differs in the following characters.

♀. Body robuster. Rostrum a little wider at basal half, where clayish brown pubescence thickened. Upper borders of eyes much thicker and wider, therefore occipital black mark shallowly penetrated between eyes. False mentum not trigonally elevated basally, and longitudinally carinate at posterior half. A short carina which bounding lower edge of antennal scrobe, obviously joined with carinate margin of buccal fossa. Spots on pronotum much developed and well marked. Prothoracic basal carina almost straight as in the preceding subspecies. Elytra rather parallel-sided, spots well agree in arrangement with those of the nominate subspecies, however, all except a latero-apical spot entirely attenuate, become linear or narrow-oblong, individually isolate and not forming both basal and subapical patches, a postmedian spot only remains as a few linear dots upon each 3rd, 4th and 5th striae. Pygidium wider, shorter, almost as long as wide, more weakly narrowed posteriorly. Abdominal 1st segment simple at the centre, where with a slight hump in ♀ of the nominate subspecies.



3

Fig. 3. *Litocerus tokarensis ogasawaranus* ssp. nov.

Length (excl. head): 9.5 mm.; width (at elytral base): 4.5 mm.

Holotype, ♀, Fukiagedani, Chichijima Is., Ogasawara Islands, 18. VI. 1972, Y. KUSUI leg. (SHIBATA coll.)

Cedus insignis sp. nov. (Fig. 4)

♂. Black, principal pubescence of upperside fawn-brown with a shade of sericeous whitish tint, spotted with thick white and softer ustulate-brown pubescences, underside largely covered with grayish brown pubescence. White spots on pronotum located as: A median linear dot at apex, four spots on each side, one at end of transverse depression conspicuous, a pair obliquely laterad, the rest behind subapical one of twins, a basal oblong spot before scutellum, a hook-shaped one more lateral, among them actual basal area of pronotum somewhat darkened. On elytra subbasal swellings markedly ustulate, a white large spot resembling figure of letter m, placed between 1st and 5th striae, very prominent through its adjoining ustulate area, which occupying from near middle to anteapex chiefly along 3rd interspace, often transversely expanded just before the spot, and once interrupted by a small white spot at apical declivity, each alternate and 8th interspaces with a few white round spots, in which a spot behind subbasal swelling and median one on 3rd interspace, an antemedian on 5th, two hinder on 7th, a posthumeral and median on 8th conspicuous, some of them followed by ustulate shadow.

Rostrum thickly white pubescent above and very thinly so beneath, a little wider at apex than long, with three dorsal carinae at basal half, of dorso-lateral two short, subparallel to central one, antennal scrobe rather nearer to rostral apex than to eye. Eyes moderately distant, frons nearly as wide as length of 2nd antennal joint, dorsal border and ventral large area of eyes thickly white like upon rostrum. Antennae fully beyond elytra, basal joints slightly white, 1st usually clavate at apex, 3rd to 8th subequal in length and thickness or 8th slightly shorter than 7th and slightly longer or as long as 9th, 10th shortest, less than half as long as 11th, which is a little shorter than 9th. False mentum well chitinised, almost black and thick.

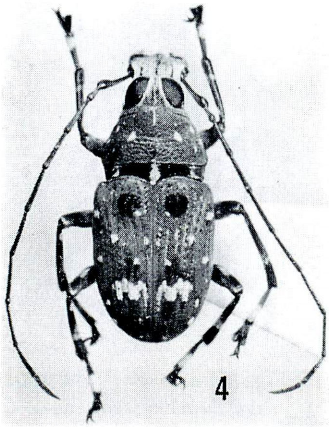

4

Fig. 4. *Cedus insignis* sp. nov.

Pronotum one and half times as wide at basal carina as long, evenly convex, uniformly deeply punctured except apical part, with a transverse depression in the middle, basal carina almost straight, lateral carina reaching the middle, angle between both widely rounded.

Elytra subparallel at sides, not or scarcely narrowed to apical third, rather longer and narrower than in *C. prominens,* a little shorter and wider than in *C. amabilis,* without any tubercles except for subbasal swellings weakly raised, seriate punctures clearly deepend to apical third, 3rd and 7th interspaces somewhat convex at apical part, basal margin individually arcuate and well produced forward near scutellum. Pygidium as long as wide, rounded, with a ustulate median line and a few white speckles at basal area.

Prosternum and mesosternum whitish. Metasternum bearing a pair of white large spots, which probably indicated as secondary sexual feature as in *prominens*. Abdominal 1st to 4th segments with a white small spot at each latero-apical end, 4th and anal segments with white double marginal spots at their middle. Legs relatively thick, deep black, base and behind middle of femora, before apex of tibiae and apical half of 1st tarsal joints white.

Length (excl. head): 6.0 to 7.5 mm.; width: 2.9 to 3.5 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Fukurozawa, Chichijima Is., Ogasawara Islands, 9. VII. 1972, Y. KUSUI leg. (SHIBATA coll.); paratype, 1♂, same data as holotype.

The present species is quite unlike other known species of the genus in the unique elytral marks, represented by m-shaped spot, and the different colour of dorsal pubescences.

Oxyderes fastigata (JORDAN)

Apatenia fastigata JORDAN, 1924, Nov. Zool., 31 : 236.

Oxyderes fastigata: JORDAN, 1928, ibid., 34 : 114; SHIBATA, 1963, Ent. Rev. Japan, 15 (2) : 45.

The following data are the additional report from Japan.

Examined materials: 1♀, Miyanoura, Yakushima Is., 14. VI. 1969, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.; 1♂ 1♀, Mt. Ichifusa, Kumamoto Pref., 9. VII. 1969 & 12. VII. 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA and Y. MAEDA leg.; 1♂, Mt. Sobo, Oita Pref., 2. VIII. 1969, K. KUZUGAMI leg.

Phaulimia incerta (SHIBATA, 1963) comb. nov.

Hypseus incertus SHIBATA, 1963, Ent. Rev. Japan, 16 (1) : 2.

The species occurs in Ryukyu Islands and Taiwan.

Examined materials: 1♂, Mt Omoto, Ishigaki Is., Ryukyu Islands, 3. VIII. 1968, H. OHIRA leg.; 1♂, Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 3. IV. 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg., 1♀, Lienhuachih, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 17. IV. 1973, Y. KIYOYAMA leg., 1♂, Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, Taiwan, 26. IV. 1974, S. TAKEDA leg.

Phaulimia minor sp. nov. (Fig. 5)

♀. Reddish brown to dark brown, covered with fine gray pubescence and spotted with buffish or clayish gray pubescence. Basal joints of antennae and legs yellowish brown. Buffish gray spots on pronotum arranged as follows, middle line widely divided into apical and basal spots, both never joining each other, but cooperated with a parenthesis-shaped median mark, and enclosing brown transversely-oblong area in the centre, two sublateral spots on either side, front one scarcely touched apical margin, hinder one basal, triangulate, dilating rearward to actual base, a spot more lateral, irregular and often contiguous to

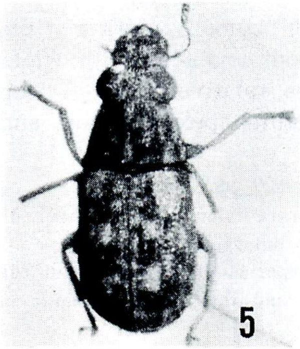


Fig. 5. *Phaulimia minor* sp. nov.

the sublateral spots, a median transverse spot on actual basal area, bicuspidal, its tips protuberant forward across basal carina, so the basal spot of middle line appearing just tricuspidal. Buffish gray spots on each elytron almost asymmetrical, connected with tessellations of inner alternate interspaces, in which three spots conspicuous, one basal, large, situated between sutural and 5th interspaces, another before middle and the other behind middle, both on 3rd interspace, subquadrate, a brown elongate area including subbasal swelling within the basal large spot, tessellations of sutural, 5th and 7th interspaces conspicuous.

Rostrum and head coarsely granulate, subreticulate in part, thinly clayish pubescent, former less than twice as wide as long, almost flat but depressed median area, frons half as wide as rostral apex. Eyes with very slight sinus in front. Antennae short, a little beyond pronotal base, 2nd joint subglobal, large and nearly as long as 3rd, thence gradually shortened to 8th, their total length equally long or slightly longer than that of terminal three joints, whose intermediate joint a little shorter than the proximal or distal ones. Apical lobes of false mentum not distinctly acuminate, rather rounded as in *Aphaulimia*. Prothoracic basal carina substraight, angle of carinae sharp. Elytra gently dilated from base to apical fourth, with shallow transverse depression before middle, seriate punctures mostly deep, respective basal margin uniformly and gently arcuate. Pygidium as wide as long, rounded.

Length (excl. head): 2.4 mm.

Holotype, ♀, Mt. Mikazuki, Chichijima Is., Ogasawara Islands, 1. VII. 1972, Y. KUSUI leg. (SHIBATA coll.)

The present species resembles *P. persiba* JORDAN from Mentawei Is., *P. ofella* JORDAN from N. Borneo and *P. argutus* JORDAN from Sumatra in the pattern of elytra, but differs in the central marking of pronotum, which is rather more similar to that of *P. picticollis* JORDAN from S. India than those of the above three species. The central brown area upon pronotum of the last species is rhomboid, being bounded by four gray lines, though in the present species it forms a more rounded mark, which being embraced by conjunctive buffish gray vittae consisting of a parenthesis-shaped spot with apical and basal ones of widely interrupted median line. The prothoracic basal carina in the present species is almost straight, it does not quite convex nor concave.

Mauia subnotatus (BOHEMAN)

Araecerus subnotatus BOHEMAN, 1859, Eugen. Resa : 116.

Mauia subnotatus : ZIMMERMAN, 1938, Occ. Papers B. P. Bishop Mus., 13 : 240 ; 1942, Bull. Bishop Mus., 172 : 70.

Contexta murina JORDAN, 1902, Deut. ent. Zeit. : 78.

This is a widespread species occurs from Madagascar to Hawaiian Islands.

Examined materials : 1♂ 1♀, Mt. Mikazuki, Chichijima Is., Ogasawara Islands, 1. VI. 1972, Y. KUSUI leg.

One New *Patrobus* (*Apatrobus*) Species from Okayama Prefecture, Japan (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

By AKINOBU HABU

Laboratory of Insect Identification and Taxonomy,
National Institute of Agricultural Sciences,
Kannondai III, Yatabe, Ibaraki Pref.-305

The new species described in this paper is founded on one male specimen which Dr. S.-I. UÉNO found in Nishiawakura in the northeast corner of Okayama Prefecture, Honshu, and which he generously left to my study. I wish to make grateful acknowledgment for his kindness. The specimen is deposited in National Science Museum, Tokyo.

Patrobus (*Apatrobus*) *nishiawakurae* sp. nov.

"Nishiawakura-nurechi-gomimushi"

Description. Length 9.5 mm. Width 3.2 mm.

Black, shiny, elytra faintly reddish under spotlight; antennae, labrum, palpi and legs dark reddish brown, palpi and tarsi less dark; ventral side reddish black.

Head gently convex, punctate in and near frontal impressions and neck-constriction, punctures in and near frontal impressions sparse and not fully distinct; microsculpture absent; neck-constriction deep; tempora tumid, two-thirds as long as eyes; eyes a little larger and more convex than in *satoui* and *tsurugiensis*; posterior supraorbital setae near neck-constriction, interspace five-sixths as wide as interspace of anterior supraorbital setae; frontal impressions rather deep, reaching clypeal setae, gently diverging posteriorly, well separated from anterior supraorbital setae by somewhat convex area, terminating on level of anterior supraorbital setae, with faint short inner branch on level of front margin of eyes; antennae a little extending beyond basal one-fourth of elytra, segment 3 a little more than one and one-half times as long as segment 4 which is as long as segment 5.

Pronotum (Fig. 3) moderately convex, with small distinct discal depressions between anterior marginal setae, widest a little before two-

〔Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXIV, Nos. 1/2, pp. 47–50, May, 1980〕

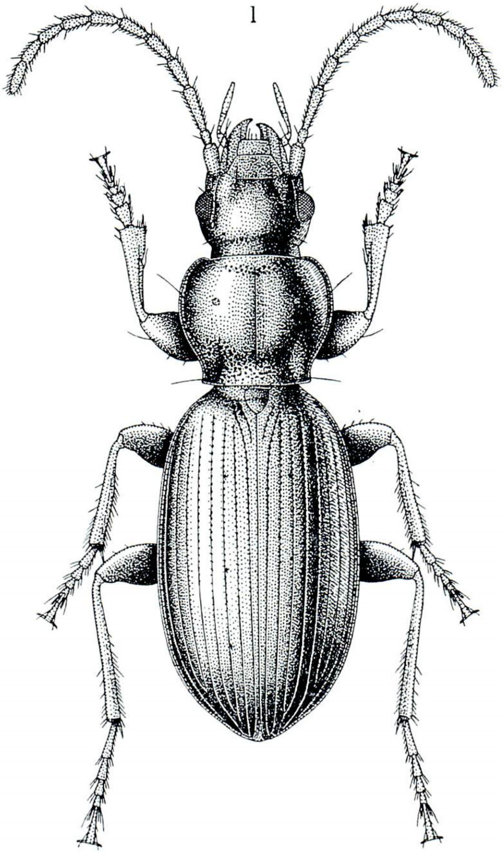
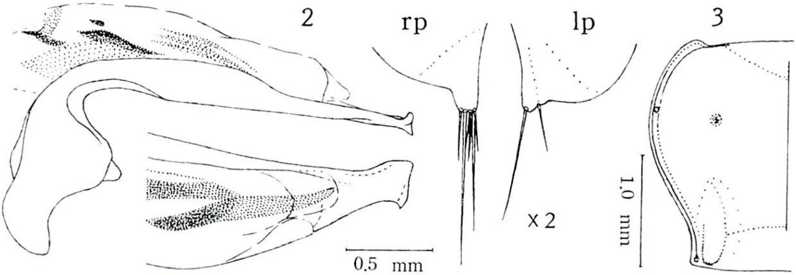


Fig. 1. *Patrobus* (*Apatrobus*) *nishiawakurae* sp. nov., ♂.

fifths, one and one-half times as wide as head, one and one-fifth times as wide as long (WP/WH 1.31, WP/LP 1.22, WP/WBP 1.47, WBP/WAP 1.02 in one ♂); surface densely, distinctly punctate at apical, basal and lateral areas, with somewhat dense minute punctures and several transverse rugae on disc; microsculpture rather faint, forming transverse meshes; apex somewhat rounded at median area; apical angles rather protrudent-rounded; base slightly emarginate at median area, weakly oblique at lateral areas; basal angles rectangular, slightly dull at apex, with inner carina rudimentary though inner impression distinct; lateral margins bordered, well rounded anteriorly, fully roundly, distinctly contracted posteriorly, deeply sinuate before basal angles, thence a little diverging to basal angles; anterior marginal setae at one-third, posterior setae on inner margin of lateral borders, so lateral margins of pronotum not notched at posterior setae; median line deep, evanescent at apical and basal areas, disc well depressed along median line; anterior and posterior transverse impressions somewhat deep; basal foveae deep, outside area not convex.

Wings reduced. Elytra gently convex, elongately elliptic, widest at middle, less than one and one-third times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP 1.30 in one ♂), one and five-eighths times as long as wide; surface hardly punctate; microsculpture well visible, forming fully transverse meshes; shoulder with distinct tooth; lateral margin almost evenly, well slanting at humeral area, thence somewhat roundly, gently dilated towards middle; apical sinuation very shallow; striae moderately deep,



Figs. 2, 3. *Patrobus* (*Apatrobus*) *nishiawakurae* sp. nov.
2. Male genitalia. rp : right paramere.
lp : left paramere. 3. Pronotum.

punctate ; scutellary striole rather deep, punctate ; intervals gently convex at basal half, interval 3 with three pores before one-fourth, before middle and at five-sevenths, pores adjoining stria 3 ; marginal series with about eleven pores.

Ventral side of head punctate in neck-constriction, pro-, meso- and metepisterna, pro- (except at central area), meso- and metasternum at lateral areas and hind coxae with distinct punctures, sternites 1 to 3 rugose and punctate at lateral areas ; metepisterna one and one-fifth times as long as wide (L/W 1.21), bordered at front side, border evanescent at outer front area ; metasternal process distinctly, completely bordered, sulcus well distant from apex of process.

Aedeagus (Fig. 2) less stout than in *satoui* and *tsurugiensis,* well bent at basal third, thence straight up to before apex, apical part well prolonged and narrow in lateral aspect, well twisted to right side near apex ; basal bulb not so deeply sinuate on ventral side as in *satoui* and *tsurugiensis* ; apex in left lateral view protrudent dorsally and ventrally ; apical lamella fully longer than wide, right margin somewhat deeply sinuate, left margin fully deeply sinuate, apex a little turned to left side, shallowly sinuate, right apical angle almost rectangular though narrowly rounded, left apical angle acutely protrudent laterally ; apical part of parameres fully short, apical part of right paramere (Fig. 2, rp) somewhat wide, with two long and four rather short setae at apex, without subapical seta, apical part of left paramere (Fig. 2, lp) narrower and shorter than in right paramere, with one long seta at apex, one rather short seta at subapical area on dorsal margin.

Distribution. Japan : W. Honshu.

Type-specimen. Holotype : ♂, V. 8, 1976, Wakasugi, Nishiawakura, Okayama Pref., at alt. ca. 1000 m, S.-I. UÉNO leg.

Remarks. The aedeagus contains three distinct copulatory pieces, a sleeve-like one before the basal bulb and two long somewhat stout stripes :— one of the stripes is placed from behind the middle to before the middle and the other is from the middle to the subapical area.

Although the present new species somewhat resembles *P.* (*A.*) *hikosanus* (HABU) in the form of the elytra, its aedeagus points out that it is allied to *P.* (*A.*) *satoui* HABU and *P.* (*A.*) *tsurugiensis* HABU, but it is easily distinguishable from these two species by the larger and more convex eyes, the shorter tempora, the frontal impressions not reaching the anterior supraorbital setae but well separated from them, the pronotum with the inner plica rudimentary, the longer and narrower elytra with the lateral margin almost evenly, well slanting at the humeral area, the aedeagus fully longer at the apical part, the right paramere having the apical part shorter and wider, without any subapical seta and the left paramere hardly prolonged at the apical part, with only one seta at the apex.

Synonymical Notes on Two *Pterostichus* Species from Japan (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

By AKINOBU HABU

Laboratory of Insect Identification and Taxonomy,
National Institute of Agricultural Sciences,
Kannondai III, Yatabe, Ibaraki Pref.-305

Pterostichus (*Melanius*) *ambigenus* BATES[1]

Pterostichnus (*Melanius*) *kurokawensis* HABU and BABA, 1957, Kontyû, 25: 118–122, figs. 1, A, B (Japan: Kurokawa, Niigata Pref.). **Junior synonym**, designated here.

The degree of rounding at the lateral margins of the pronotum is rather variable, and there are intermediate individuals between the specimens with the pronotum well rounded at the lateral margins (*ambigenus*) and those with the pronotum less rounded (*kurokawensis*). The proportions in ten specimens (5♂♂ and 5♀♀) from Kurokawa, Niigata Pref. (K. BABA leg.) are: WP/WH 1.39–1.46, mean 1.43, WP/LP 1.31–1.41, mean 1.34, WP/WBP 1.34–1.42, mean 1.39, WBP/WAP 0.91–0.98, mean 0.96, WE/WP 1.15–1.22 (♂), 1.22–1.27 (♀); in one ♂ and one ♀ from Shigakôgen, Nagano Pref. (K. TERADA leg.), WP/WH 1.43, 1.44, WP/LP 1.38, 1.40, WP/WBP 1.40, 1.37, WBP/WAP 0.98, 1.05, WE/WP 1.19, 1.26.

P. ambigenus was described from a single specimen which might be somewhat teneral, Mr. M. E. BACCHUS of the British Museum (Natural History) kindly examined it and informed me that it was brownish and had a very faint aeneous tinge.

Pterostichus (*Adelosia*) *thunbergi* MORAWITZ[2]

Pterostichus (Subg. ?) *habui* JEDLIČKA, 1962, Niponius, 1 (14): 3, fig. 3 (Japan: Kuzukawa, Aomori Pref.). **Junior synonym**, designated here.

---

[1] *Pterostichus* (*Omaseus*) *ambigenus* BATES, 1883, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 250 (Japan: Shimizu-tôge).

[2] *Pterostichus* (*Pterostichus*) *Thunbergi* MORAWITZ, 1862, Mél. Biol., 4: 244 (Japan: Hakodate).

〔Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXIV, Nos. 1/2, pp. 51–52, May, 1980〕

Pterostichus thunbergi is rather a common species in Hokkaido from low plains to mountainous regions, and very variable in size and in the form of the pronotum. JEDLIČKA (1962) gave a name *habui* to the specimen found in Aomori Prefecture, North Honshu, but he did not in the least pay attention to *P. thunbergi* when described it. The individuals from Hokkaido are generally larger than those distributed in Tôhoku District, N. Honshu (I have examined specimens from Aomori Pref., Iwate Pref. and Yamagata Pref.):—the largest one of the Hokkaido specimens I have examined is 1♀, Mt. Yokotsu (H. KIMURA leg.), 17.0 mm in length, 6.2 mm in width, while the largest of the Honshu ones examined is 1♀, Yakken, Aomori Pref. (TAKASHI ISHII leg.), 15.0 mm in length, 5.4 mm in width, the smallest one, however, is 1 ♀, Mt. Shokambetsudake, Hokkaido (S.-I. UÉNO leg.), 10.0 mm in length, 3.5 mm in width.

I have measured twenty specimens (10♂♂ and 10♀♀) from Hokkaido and the same from Honshu, but the proportions of the pronotum little indicate that they are of specific or subspecific value as shown in Fig. 1. There is no essential differentiation in the male genitalia between them.

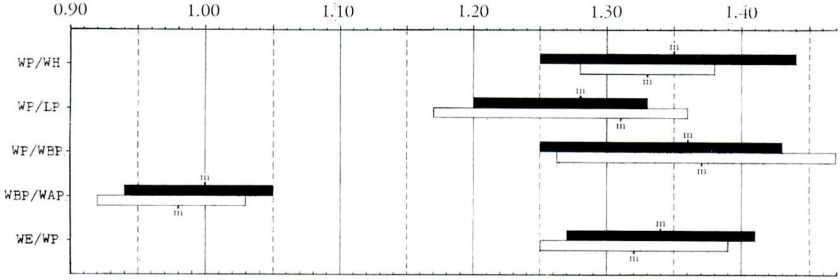


Fig. 1. Proportions in *Pterostichus* (*Adelosia*) *thunbergi* MORAWITZ. Black bar: specimens from Hokkaido. White bar: specimens from Honshu. m: mean. LP: length of pronotum. WAP: width of apex of pronotum. WBP: width of base of pronotum. WE: width of elytra. WH: width of head. WP: width of pronotum.

Notes on the Genus *Pidonia* MULSANT from Taiwan, III. (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

By MIKIO KUBOKI

Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture,
Sakuragaoka, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 156, Japan

The present paper contains the result of my study on the species of the genus *Pidonia* obtained at the low to medium altitudes in Taiwan. The specimens were kindly submitted to me for examination through the courtesy of Mr. JUN ITO. His collection contained four species, two previously known and two presently described here as new species.

Before describing these species, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Prof. HIROMASA SAWADA, Prof. NOBUO GOKAN, and Ass. Prof. YASUAKI WATANABE, Tokyo University of Agriculture, for their constant guidance and helpful suggestions. I am also indebted to Prof. MASAO HAYASHI, Osaka Jonan Women's Junior College, for his kindness given me in various ways. Last but not least I am grateful to Mr. JUN ITO for his affording me an opportunity of examining the specimens he took in Taiwan.

Pidonia (Pidonia) aenipennis (GRESSITT)

(Pl. 3, figs. 1–3; text figs. 1–4)

Pseudopidonia aenipennis GRESSITT, 1935, Phil. Jl. Sci., 58 : 253 (Reimei, near Mt. Hassenzan, 2,350 m in alt.).

Pidonia (Pseudopidonia) aenipennis : MITONO, 1940, Catalogue Coleopterorum Japonicorum, pars 8, 29 : 23 ; TAMANUKI, 1942, Fauna Nipponica, 10 : 29 ; GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, 2 : 70, 72.

Pidonia aenipennis : HAYASHI, 1969, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. College, 4 : 98.

Body minute to small, relatively roundish and furnished with fine pale fulvous pubescence.

Length : 5.4–7.5 mm (male), 5.2–7.2 mm (female) ; breadth : 1.3–2.0 mm (male), 1.5–2.0 mm (female).

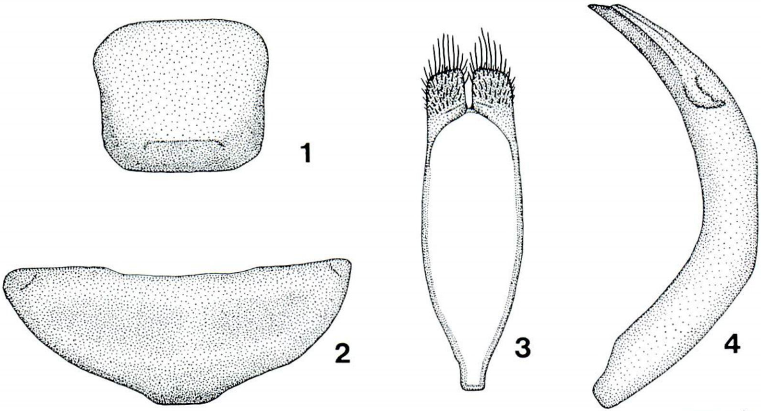
Color. Male : Head, prothorax and scutellum black ; mouthparts, frons and antennal supports yellowish fulvous ; scape and pedicel yellowish fulvous, third and following segments infuscated at their

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXIV, Nos. 1/2, pp. 53–61, pl. 3, May, 1980]

apices, the black portions gradually enlarged apically ; coxae, trochanters and femora brownish yellow, tibiae and tarsi dark brown, claws reddish brown ; elytra black inclining to metallic blue ; ventral surfaces of head, thorax and abdomen almost black, gula, prosternum and each of fourth and fifth sternites yellowish to reddish brown.

Female : Body dark coloration distinctly developed in female than in male ; elytra black inclining to dull metallic blue, with two pairs of arcuate whitish yellow markings, sometimes these whitish markings gradually reducing or entirely lacking ; legs black except for brownish yellow basal halves of femora, or entirely black ; undersides of head and thorax black, abdomen varying from almost reddish brown to entirely black.

Structure. Antennae relatively longer than body in both sexes, inserted just behind level across frontal margin of eyes ; comparative length of each antennal segment as follows : — $5>3=1+2>4=6$ (male) or $5>3>1+2=4=6$ (female). Elytra 2.38 times (male) or 2.27 times (female) as long as basal width, and separately rounded at apices. First segment of metatarsus longer than following two taken together (1 : 0.75). Apex of last sternite rounded in both sexes (Fig. 2) ; apex of last tergite truncate in both sexes (Fig. 1). Male genital organ moderately sclerotized, median lobe relatively narrow, curved ventrally, acutely pointed at apex (Fig. 4) ; lateral lobes narrowly separated each other in apical halves, apex produced and truncate, with many terminal hairs (Fig. 3).



Figs. 1–4. *Pidonia aenipennis* (GRESSITT), ♂.
1. Fifth visible abdominal tergite. 2. Fifth visible abdominal sternite. 3. Lateral lobes. 4. Median lobe. Scale : 0.5 mm.

Specimens examined. 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Jiuyuetan (750 m in alt.), Nantou Hsien, 11. III. 1978, J. ITO leg.; 3♂♂, 1♀, 14. III. 1978, same locality and collecter; 2♂♂, Lienhuachi, Nantou Hsien, 16. III. 1978, J. ITO leg.; 1♂, 17. III. 1978 same locality and collecter; 1♀, Nanshanchi (850 m in alt.), Nantou Hsien, 19. III. 1978, J. ITO leg.; 2♂♂, 1♀, 25. III. 1978, same locality and collecter; 1♀, 26. III. 1978, same locality and collecter; 1♀, Palin (590 m in alt.), Fuhsing, Taoyuan Hsien, 4. IV. 1978, J. ITO leg.; 3♂♂, 1♀, Sylin (800–900 m in alt.), Fuhsing, Taoyuan Hsien, 4. IV. 1978, J. ITO leg.; 57♂♂, 53♀♀, Chihtuan (about 1,000 m in alt.), Tatung, Ilan Hsien, 31. III. 1978, J. ITO leg.; 82♂♂, 89♀♀, 2. IV. 1978, same locality and collecter; 19♂♂, 21♀♀, 4. IV. 1978, same locality and collecter; 9♂♂, 5♀♀, Hotsu (1,200 m in alt.), Nantou Hsien, 3. V. 1978, M. KUBOKI leg.

Distribution. Taiwan.

Flight period. March to May.

Pidonia (*Pidonia*) *formosissima* sp. nov.

(Pl. 3, figs. 4–5; text figs. 5–10)

Body relatively large, elongate and furnished with fine pale fulvous pubescence.

Length: 7.5–9.2 mm (male), 7.2–8.4 mm (female); breadth: 1.8–2.2 mm (male), 1.7–2.2 mm (female).

Color. Body yellowish fulvous to black; vertex black except for yellowish brown portion along a median longitudinal furrow; frons and antennal supports yellowish brown; tempora black; mouthparts yellowish brown except for reddish brown apex of mandible; eyes black; antennae largely yellowish brown, scape and pedicel yellowish brown, third and following segments infuscated at their apices, the black portions gradually enlarged apically; prothorax reddish to yellowish brown with black sides, the black portions in female enlarged, apex and base broadly reddish to yellowish brown; scutellum reddish fulvous; coxae, trochanters and femora brownish yellow, tibiae and tarsi dark brown, claws reddish brown; elytra glossy black, rarely in male with a faded longitudinal yellowish brown stripe in middle of each elytron; ventral surfaces: gula yellowish brown, tempora black, thorax darkened to black, abdomen yellowish brown, each of first to third sternites of male darkened.

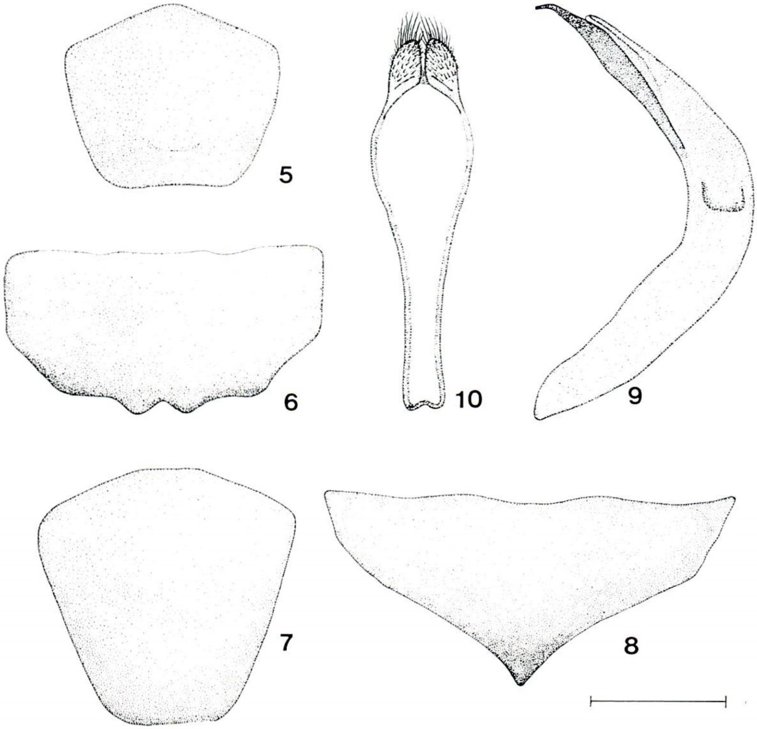
Structure. Head subquadrate, a little broader across eyes than basal width of prothorax (male, 1.18 : 1; female, 1.07 : 1); terminal joint of maxillary palpus broadened apically with a straight outer margin; tempora slightly narrowed posteriorly in anterior half and gently constricted in posterior half, almost impunctate and shining with several setae; frons subvertical and transverse, covered with coarse punctures, bearing a fine but distinct median longitudinal furrow extending backwards to vertex; vertex coarsely punctured; two to five supraorbital setae present, especially two setae long; gula shining, very sparsely clothed with long pubescence. Eyes relatively prominent, moderately faceted, strongly emarginate at middle of internal margins. Antennae relatively thick, inserted just behind level across frontal margin of eyes, distinctly (male) or slightly (female) longer than body, first segment thickened in middle, weakly shining, sparsely clothed with fine pubescence, second to eleventh segments densely clothed with appressed fine pubescence and sparsely with fine erect pubescence; comparative length of each antennal segment as follows: — $5>3>1+2=4=6$.

Prothorax longer than basal width (male, 1.12 : 1; female, 1.06 : 1), shallowly constricted both behind apex and before base, and dully angulate-prominent laterally just before middle; base nearly as broad as the breadth across prominent portions; basal margin bisinuate, obviously broader than apical margin (male, 1.57 : 1; female, 1.59 : 1); disk convex above, with a polished median impression along middle before level of basal constriction, finely and closely punctured, sparsely clothed with very fine short pubescence, posterior lateral setae present; prosternum shining, extremely thinly clothed with short pubescence; meso- and metasterna finely densely punctate, clothed with fine appressed pale pubescence. Scutellum small and triangular, slightly longer than broad, bearing thin pubescence on the surface. Elytra 2.82 times (male) or 2.64 times (female) as long as basal width, gradually narrowed posteriorly (male) or almost parallel-sided (female), and separately truncate at apices; surface closely and deeply punctate and densely clothed with subappressed pubescence; interspace between punctures broader than diameter of each puncture.

Legs relatively slender, finely punctate, clothed with short pubescence; femora clavate, with subappressed pubescence; hind femora reaching elytral apex in both sexes; tibiae linear, with suberect pubescence; tarsi densely clothed with short pubescence on under surface; first segment of metatarsus longer than following two taken together; third segment strongly dilated apically and deeply emarginate at middle of apex.

Abdomen elongate and gradually convergent towards apex; surface of each sternite densely covered with extremely fine pubescence; in male, apex of last sternite emarginate at middle (Fig. 6), apex of last tergite truncate (Fig. 5); in female, apex of last sternite cuspidately produced at middle (Fig. 8), apex of last tergite very shallowly emarginate at middle (Fig. 7).

Male genital organ moderately sclerotized; median lobe relatively



Figs. 5–10. *Pidonia formosissima* sp. nov., 5, 6, 9, 10. ♂ ; 7, 8. ♀. 5, 7. Last visible abdominal tergite. 6, 8. Last visible abdominal sternite. 9. Median lobe. 10. Lateral lobes. Scale : 0.5 mm.

thick, strongly sclerotized in apical half, bending at middle, acutely pointed and bending inwards at apex (Fig. 9), lateral lobes slightly shorter than median lobe, separated each other in apical halves, apex produced, with dense relatively long terminal hairs (Fig. 10).

Type-series. Holotype : ♂, Chihtuan (1,000 m in alt.), Tatung, Ilan Hsien, 31. III. 1978, J. ITO leg.

Paratypes : 3♂♂, 2♀♀, 2. IV. 1978, same locality and collecter ; 4♀♀, 4. IV. 1978, same locality and collecter.

Type depository. The holotype of this species is preserved in the collection of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

Distribution. Taiwan.

Flight period. March to April.

Remarks. This new species is closely similar to *Pidonia submetallica* HAYASHI, but can be distinguished by the following key : —

1. Antennae slender ; elytra dark brownish black, with submetallic green or blue

tint; in male fifth visible sternite very slightly triangularly emarginate at middle of hind margin, in female last visible tergite rounded or weakly mucronate at middle of hind margin ·· *P. submetallica* HAYASHI

— Antennae relatively thick; elytra glossy black; in male fifth visible sternite bilobed, emarginate at middle of hind margin (Fig. 6), in female last visible sternite cuspidately produced at middle of hind margin (Fig. 8) ························ ·· *P. formosissima* sp. nov.

Pidonia (*Mumon*) *binigrosignata* HAYASHI

(Pl. 3, fig. 9; text figs. 11–12)

Pidonia (*Pidonia*) *binigrosignata* HAYASHI, 1974, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll., 9 : 5.

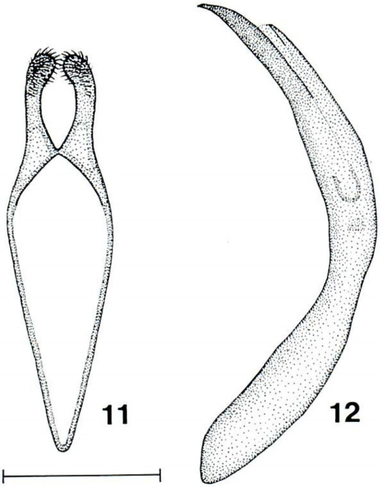
This species was described as a member of *Pidonia* s. str., but should be transferred to the subgenus *Mumon* by the following characters: —

Antennae inserted between eyes; elytral marking: each elytron margined with black, latero-anterior marking present and latero-median marking faintly present; male genital organ: each apex of lateral lobes long, slender, weakly bending inwards, with relatively short terminal hairs (Fig. 11).

Specimens examined. 1♀, Jiuyuetan (750 m in alt.), Nantou Hsien, 11. III. 1978, J. ITO leg.; 2♂♂, Lienhuachi, Nantou Hsien, 16. III. 1978, J. ITO leg.; 1♀, Hotsu (1,200 m in alt.), Nantou Hsien, 3. V. 1978, M. KUBOKI leg.

Distribution. Taiwan.

Flight period. March to May.



Figs. 11–12. *Pidonia binigrosignata* HAYASHI, ♂. 11. Lateral lobes. 12. Median lobe. Scale: 0.5 mm.

Pidonia (*Mumon*) *amabilis* sp. nov.

(Pl. 3, figs. 7–8, text figs. 13–16)

Body small, relatively roundish and furnished with fine pale fulvous pubescence.

Length: 6.2–7.8 mm (male), 6.3–8.0 mm (female); breadth: 1.5–2.0 mm (male), 1.7–2.1 mm (female).

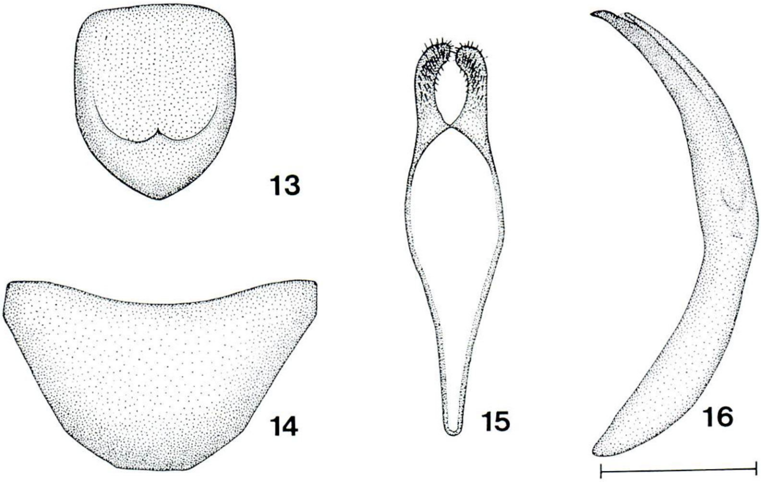
Color. Body reddish brown to brownish yellow, more darkened in female than in male; head and prothorax reddish fulvous; mouthparts reddish yellow except for reddish brown apex of mandible; eyes black; scape and pedicel reddish fulvous, third and following segments brown;

elytra brownish yellow, almost without marking, sometimes latero-anterior marking faintly present, sutural marking very faintly present; femora fulvous, each tibiae and tarsi brown, claws reddish brown; undersides of head, thorax and abdomen almost reddish fulvous except for blackish portions on both sides of meso- and metasterna.

Structure. Head a little broader across eyes than basal width of prothorax (male, 1.08 : 1; female, 1.02 : 1); tempora slightly narrowed posteriorly in anterior half and gently constricted in posterior half, almost impunctate and shining with several setae; frons shining, sparsely clothed with relatively long pubescence, bearing a fine but distinct median longitudinal furrow extending backwards to near vertex; antennal tubercles weakly raised, vertex coarsely punctured and shining, sparsely clothed with fine pubescence. Eyes prominent, moderately faceted, weakly emarginate at middle of internal margin. Antennae slender, inserted between eyes, distinctly exceeding apex of body (male) or barely attaining elytral apex (female); first segment dilated towards apex, weakly shining, sparsely clothed with fine pubescence, second to eleventh segments densely clothed with appressed fine pubescence and sparsely with fine erect pubescence; segments filiform, outer three segments only slightly thickened; comparative length of each antennal segment as follows: — $5>1+2=3>4=6$ (male) or $5>1+2>3>4=6$ (female).

Prothorax distinctly (male, 1.12 : 1) or slightly (female, 1.05 : 1) longer than basal width, weakly constricted both behind apex and before base, and dully expanded laterally just before middle; breadth across expanded portions being narrower than base (0.92 : 1); disk convex above, with a polished median impression along middle before level of basal constriction, sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with fine short appressed pubescence; prosternum shining, extremely thinly clothed with short pubescence; meso- and metasterna finely densely punctate, clothed with fine appressed pale pubescence. Scutellum small and triangular, slightly longer than breadth, bearing thin pubescence on the surface. Elytra 2.50 times (male) or 2.25 times (female) as long as basal width, gradually narrowed posteriorly, once weakly constricted at middle (male) or almost parallel-sided (female), and separately rounded at apices; surface finely closely punctate and sparsely clothed with suberect pubescence; interspace between punctures at basal part, narrower than diameter of each puncture, the punctures becoming finer and sparser apically.

Legs relatively slender, finely punctate, clothed with short pubescence; femora weakly clavate, with subappressed pubescence; hind femora reaching elytral apex in both sexes; tibiae linear, with suberect



Figs. 13–16. *Pidonia amabilis* sp. nov., ♂.
13. Fifth visible abdominal tergite. 14. Fifth visible abdominal sternite.
15. Lateral lobes. 16. Median lobe. Scale : 0.5 mm.

pubescence ; tarsi densely clothed with short pubescence on under surface ; first segment of metatarsus distinctly longer than following two taken together ; third segment strongly dilated apically and deeply emarginate at middle of apex.

Abdomen elongate and gradually convergent towards apex ; surface of each sternite densely covered with extremely fine pubescence ; in male, apex of last sternite rounded (Fig. 14), apex of last tergite weakly acute (Fig. 13) ; in female, apex of last sternite rounded, apex of last tergite truncate.

Male genital organ moderately sclerotized ; median lobe relatively curved ventrally and acutely pointed at apex (Fig. 16) ; lateral lobes distinctly shorter than median lobe, each apex elongate, slender and weakly bending inwards, with relatively short terminal hairs (Fig. 15).

Type-series. Holotype : ♂, 31. III. 1978, Chihtuan (about 1,000 m in alt.), Tatung, Ilan Hsien, J. Ito leg.

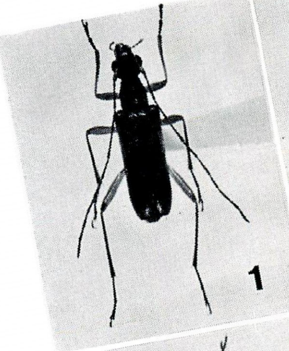
Paratypes : 43♂♂, 17♀♀, same data as the holotype ; 56♂♂, 33♀♀, 2. IV. 1978, same locality and collecter ; 4♂♂, 4♀♀, 4. IV. 1978, same locality and collecter ; 5♂♂, 4. IV. 1978, Sylin (800–900 m in alt.), Fuhsing, Taoyuan Hsien, J. Ito leg.

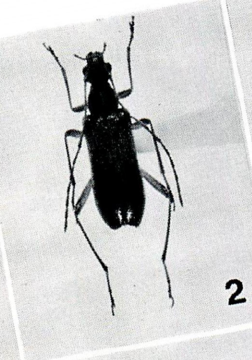
Type depository. The holotype of this species is preserved in the collection of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

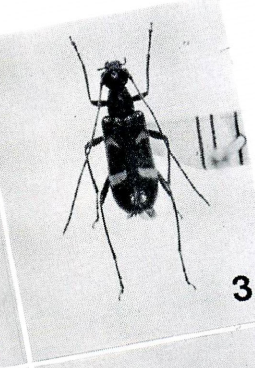
Distribution. Taiwan.

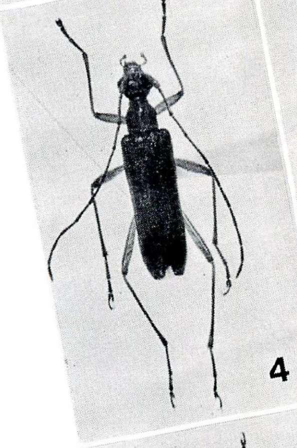
Flight period. March to April.

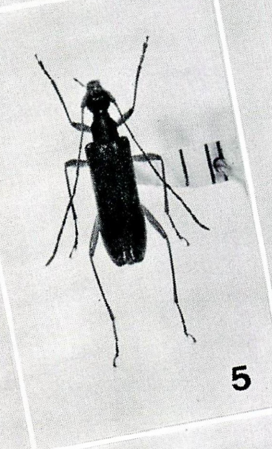
May, 1980.

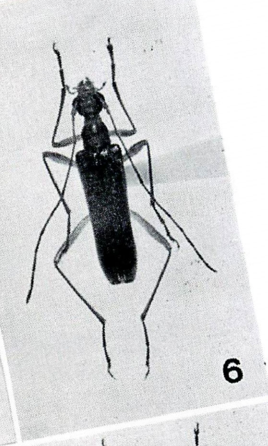

1

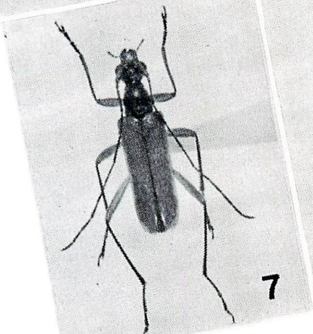

2

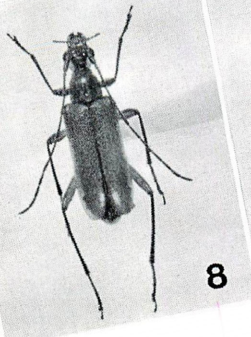

3

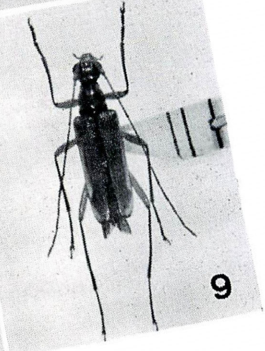

4


5


6


7


8


9

(M. KUBOKI photo

Key to known Taiwanese species of subgenus *Mumon* HAYASHI

1. Vertex relatively convex; gula shining, sparsely clothed with short pubescence; elytra of male gradually narrowed posteriorly .... *P. formosana* TAMANUKI et MITONO

— Vertex relatively flat; gula shining, sparsely clothed with long pubescence; elytra of male gradually narrowed posteriorly, once weakly constricted at middle 2

2. Apical and basal margins of prothorax black; each elytron margined with black, with faint latero-anterior and -median markings; head and prothorax shining, scattered with very fine punctures .... *P. binigrosignata* HAYASHI

— Prothorax almost reddish fulvous; each elytron almost brownish yellow, with faint latero-anterior and -median markings; head and prothorax relatively shining, scattered with coarse punctures .... *P. amabilis* sp. nov.

References

GRESSITT, J. L., 1935. New longicorn beetles from Formosa, II. *Phil. Jl. Sci.*, 58: 253–266.

—— 1951. Longicorn beetles of China. *Longicornia*, 2: 1–667.

HAYASHI, M., 1968. A monographic study of the lepturine genus *Pidonia* MULSANT (1863) with special reference to the ecological distribution and phylogenetical relation, (Part I). *Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll.*, 3: 1–61.

—— 1969. Ditto (Part II). *Ibid.*, 4: 69–111.

—— 1974. New and unrecorded longicorn beetles from Taiwan, I. *Ibid.*, 9: 1–36.

KUBOKI, M., 1978. Notes on the genus *Pidonia* MULSANT from Taiwan, II (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *Ent. Rev. Japan*, 32: 85–92.

MITONO, T., 1940. Catalogue Coleopterorum Japonicorum, pars 8, 29 Cerambycidae: 283 pp.

TAMANUKI, K., 1942. Fauna Nipponica, 10, Fasc. 8 (15). Fam. Cerambycidae, 2 Lepturinae: 1–259. (In Japanese.)

Explanation of Plate 3.

Fig. 1. *Pidonia aenipennis* (GRESSITT), ♂.
2. ditto, ♀.
3. ditto, ♀.
4. *Pidonia formosissima* sp. nov., ♂.
5. ditto, ♀.
6. *Pidonia submetallica* HAYASHI, ♂.
7. *Pidonia amabilis* sp. nov., ♂.
8. ditto, ♀.
9. *Pidonia binigrosignata* HAYASHI, ♂.

Notes on the Tenebrionidae from Taiwan and Japan, III. (Coleoptera)

By TAICHI SHIBATA

Lanhsia gen. nov.

Body not cylindrical. ♂ unarmed. Head proportionally short, transverse, its shape recalled that of *Bolitophagus*. Eyes entirely divided by developed genae. Postgenae dilatate as a part of eye. Antennae with distal club of several joints. Underhead flat, featureless, without distinct antennal groove. Mouth organs as in *Bradymerus,* both mandibular apices clearly bifid, last joint of maxillary palpi securiform. Prothorax entirely defined by serrate-edged lateral margins. Elytra with serrulate or crenulate side margins, regularly punctate-striate, their odd interspaces (sometimes external even ones) carinate or convex. Epipleura shortened preapically. Prosternum horizontal in front. Tibiae carinate on outerside exclusive of apical extremities, with two terminal short teeth beneath. 1st joint of hind tarsi normally thick, not longer than 2nd and 3rd joints together. Aedeagus boat-shaped. Ovipositor trimerous, with very long coxites as in *Bradymerus*.

Type-species: *Lanhsia bucca* gen. et sp. nov.

The present genus is related to *Bradymerus* but has very different features, the entirely divided eyes and outer carinate margins of tibiae, which recall those of *Bolitophagus* and the cognate genera, to whom the present genus rather resembling, however, they are defined as follows.

Key to the genera with entirely divided eyes in Bolitophagini from S. E. Asia.

1. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi subcylindrical. Underhead with more or less distinct antennal groove alongside of eyes. (*Bolitophagus* group)······················ 2

— Terminal maxillary joint securiform. Underhead flat, without distinct antennal groove. (*Bradymerus* group) ··· 3

2. Tibiae entirely carinate along outerside, middle and hind tibiae with two short teeth beneath terminal end. ·· *Bolitophagus* ILLIGER

— Middle and hind tibiae not carinate or nearly so, with one distinct spur at same

〔Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXIV, Nos. 1/2, pp. 63–74, May, 1980〕

position, front tibiae weakly carinate at apical half. .... *Parabolitophagus* MIYATAKE

3. The 1st joint of hind tarsi slender, equal to the total length of 2nd and 3rd joints together. Head as wide as long, its shape like that of *Bradymerus*, with genae much less dilatate outward but further produced forward. Femora in ♂ with a short setiferous row beneath antemedian part. Tibiae weakly carinate along outerside of basal half. .... *Sumbaiwa* GEBIEN

— The 1st hind tarsal joint normally thick, shorter than the succeeding two joints together. Head transverse, much wider than long, its shape like that of *Bolitophagus*, with dilatate genae and postgenae, the former expanded outward and less produced forward. Femora in ♂ without any noticeable appendices. Tibiae almost entirely carinate along outerside. .... *Lanhsia* gen. nov.

Lanhsia bucca gen. et sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Body small, oblong-oval, moderately convex, dark reddish brown, antennae, mouth parts and tarsi lighter in colour.

Head semicircularly transverse, clypeus subtruncate in front, but laterally arciform together with developed genae, which obliquely expanded postero-externally, slightly raised and a little separated from clypeus, much larger than eyes, postgenae protuberant laterally as a part of eye, granulate, circumocular sulci deep, fully prolonged to underside of head including postgenae; disc without distinct clypeal suture, uneven, muricate-granulate, granules aggregated along eyes, where forming innerorbital ridge. Eyes entirely divided by genae, upper lobe usually smaller than lower one. Antennae short, not reaching the middle of pronotum, gradually but widely accrescent distally in width and thickness from 5th joint, and forming an ill-defined, six-jointed terminal club, 6th triangular, 7th to 10th transverse, 11th oval, as long as wide. Underhead flat, featureless, mandibles clearly bifid at apex, each lower tooth about as large as its upper one, terminal joint of maxillary palpi securiform, labium with T-formed carinula, mentum obtrapezoidal, longitudinally convex medially.

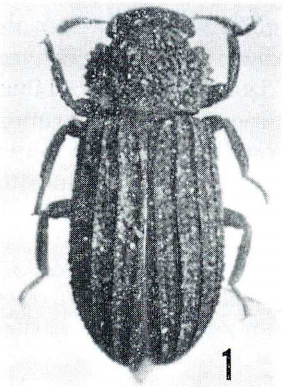


Fig. 1. *Lanhsia bucca* gen. et sp. nov.

Pronotum transversely quadrate, 1.3 times as wide as long, widest at a little before middle, apical side arcuately produced, wider than slightly bicurved basal side, lateral sides roughly serrate-edged, gently curved back and forth, only sinuate antebasally, apical angles well produced, blunt at tip, basal angles sharp, width between them narrower than that of elytral humeri; disc convex, of sculpture like on head but more dispersed, granules somewhat larger. Scutellum subpentagonal, cribrous.

Winged. Elytra a little over twice as long as wide at base, flattened or gently convex to near middle then rather distinctly so posteriad and steeply declivent in apical third, humeri developed, seriate punctures rounded, constantly deepened laterally, interspaces gradually narrowed apically, with granules like those on pronotum, odd and 8th interspaces very strongly raised and carinate, sometimes also 6th in apical half, granules on them larger, more prominent than those on others and growing a series of nodulose ridge, 8th of which always contiguous to 1st, 7th shortened on apical slant. Epipleura foveate-punctate, clearly abbreviate anteapically.

Prosternum roughly punctate, horizontal in front, distance between its apical side and procoxal one hardly longer than maximal diameter of coxa itself, prosternal process not markedly narrow, roughened. Mesosternum with usual V-formed carina, which is ill-developed, blunt at apex. Metasternum smooth on median area, roughly punctate on each side, its median length nearly as long again as mesocoxal diameter. Ventral abdomen with large and shallow punctures enfeebled apicad.

Legs nodulose, without secondary sexual feature, femora subcylindrical, tibiae like those of *Bolitophagus* but flattened above and below, terminal teeth of front tibiae minute, outer tricarinal ridges rough, of both lateral ones very reduced, only traceable at median part, tarsi thick, joints compressed except distal one, 1st joint of hind tarsi shorter than 2nd and 3rd joints together, but a little longer than either one.

Length: 4.5 to 4.7 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Lanhsu Is., Taitung Hsien, Taiwan, 14. VII. 1972, Y. MAEDA leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.); paratypes: 1♂ 1♀, same locality, 4. VI. 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.

The present species is individual as shown by the foresaid generic features, though, has some analogy in a superficial appearance to *Bolitophagus* species.

Bradymerus clathratus SCHAUFUSS

SCHAUFUSS, Horae Ent., 21 : 134, 1887; GEBIEN, Phil. Journ. Sci., 26 (4): 563, 1925.

Bradymerus aequecostatus FAIRMAIRE, Not. Leyd. Mus., 15 : 20, 1893; GEBIEN, Arch. Nat., 79 (9): 7, 1913; KASZAB, Stett. ent. Zeit., 102 : 52, 1941.

The widespread species is recorded now from Lanhsu Is., Taiwan by the following data.

Examined specimens: 1♂ 1♀, Lanhsu Is., Taitung Hsien, Taiwan, 5. VI. and 10. X. 1971, Y. MAEDA and Y. KIYOYAMA leg.

Bradymerus junctus sp. nov. (Fig. 2)

Body subparallel-sided, slightly shining, blackish to reddish brown, with almost black distal club of antennae.

Head trapeziform, genae simple, sublinearly convergent forward from in front of eyes and smoothly contiguous to truncate apical side of clypeus, latter width narrower than interocular distance on frons, clypeal suture finely distinctly impressed, circumocular sulci deep, innerorbital ridge low, dorsal puncutures longitudinally reticulate, sometimes rugulosely raised backward. Eyes projecting a little further laterally than genae. Antennae with six-jointed distal club, 6th joint twice as wide as long, incrassate in width thence to 10th, 11th subrounded, wider than long.

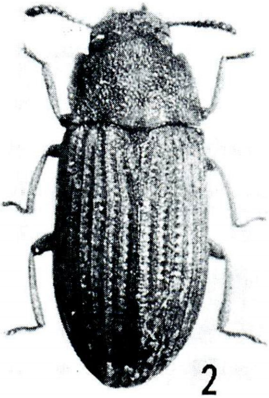

2

Fig. 2. *Bradymerus junctus* sp. nov.

Pronotum half wider than long, widest at the middle, wherefrom lateral broken sides gently narrowed forward and substraightly or feebly sinuately backward to base, apical angles acute, moderately produced with blunt tip, basal ones subrectangular, basal side shallowly bisinuate, a little wider than apical arcuate side; disc rather widely depressed along the middle, deeply punctate, punctures larger than those on head and similarly longitudinally reticulate on apical area, somewhat rugose in parts, those on other areas simple, thickened or roughened laterally.

Elytra twice as long as basal width, mostly flat, lateral sides smooth, gently enlarged from humeri to apical third, punctures on striae large (of 4th stria about forty in number[1]), not obviously deepened laterally, areas among punctures broken, emboss sideways and always connected with their adjacent interspaces, which complicated in sculpture, finely vermiculate or irregularly rugulose, and opaque by anisometric microsculpture, all interspaces carinate, carinae quite similar in build to those of *B. acuticostis,* but median large part of sutural ones ecarinate and almost flat or very slightly raised, where sculpture conspicuous, 6th interspace abbreviate at apical fifth, both 7th and 8th interspaces generally combining together at same position of 6th, reaching therefrom to apical end of elytra.

---

[1] In *B. clathratus* and the related species the punctures on 4th stria about 50 to 60, in *B. acuticostis,* 36 in number according to GEBIEN's descriptions.

Punctures on underside large, partly rough, those on metasternum enfeebled mediad or posteriad. Hind tibiae in ♂ bearing a dense setiferous row along innerside of apical part (such secondary sexual feature observable also in *B. clathratus,* it may probably be the joint character of the genus).

Aedeagus in form apiculate at apex like that of *clathratus,* but its apical process more strongly curved ventrally.

Length: 4.8 to 5.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Lanhsu Is., Taitung Hsien, Taiwan, 20. VIII. 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.); paratypes: 7♂♂ 4♀♀, same data as holotype.

The present species is very closely allied to *B. acuticostis* GEBIEN from Philippines and Micronesia, having only minor differences against the latter, viz. the smaller body and disagreeing sculpture of elytra with mostly ecarinate sutural interspaces, in which elytral sculpture is complicated, either irregularly rugolose or finely vermiculate, and striae are much more broken among punctures, though, it is possible a local race of the latter species.

Genus *Dicraeosis* GEBIEN

Among hitherto known genera of Bolitophagini in S. E. Asia, *Dicraeosis* and *Chaetopsia* (probably also *Danodema*[2]) are characterised by their elongate, quite cylindrical body, subtruncate mandibular apices[3] and heteromorphic female genitalia. Especially the last feature proves them to be isolated group of the tribe, for the so-called ovipositor[4] is unique, comprises of coxites which coalescing entirely into a long, well-chitinised sheath, whose shape is sabre-like in *Dicraeosis* or knife-like in *Chaetopsia.* In *Bolitophagus* group the ovipositor[5] is trimerous, consisting of rather small valvifer, two-segmented coxites and relatively large apical styli. As for *Bradymerus* group, while it is also trimerous, the valvifer is specified, the very long and connate coxites with a minute stylus at each preapical side. Besides both *Dicraeosis* and *Bradymerus* groups possess the securiform last palpal joint of maxillae and featureless underhead in build, but those of *Bolitophagus* group are quite otherwise. Supposing on the features the residual genera, *Danodema* and *Sumbaiwa* are fully examined in the near future, the tribe is assumably divided into three clearly separated sections.

Seven species of the genus from Taiwan and Japan are distinguishable as mentioned below.

---

[2] As GEBIEN mentioned *Danodema* resembles closely *Dicraeosis* in style and other several points.

[3] Mandibles at apex hardly bifid at all in both genera, though GEBIEN mentioned that "*Danodema,* Mandibeln am Ende kurz gefurcht und geteilt."

[4] Through the kind abvice of Dr. K. SAWADA.

[5] MIYATAKE, Trans. Shikoku ent. Soc., 8 (2): 62, 1964.

Key to the species from Taiwan and Japan.

1. All tibiae with a distinct introrse spur at each terminal end. Clypeus more or less reflexed at apex in both sexes. Body small in size, almost bare except a rusty or lutose clothing and scant hairs. Apterous species. (*bacillus* group)·············· 3

— All tibiae without distinct terminal spur. Clypeus flat, featureless. Body various in size. ·· 2

2. Body clothed with distinct squamae, which are well obvious on disc of prothorax. Granules on elytral interspaces almost absent or reduced. (*amplus* group) ········ 4

— Body almost bare as in *bacillus* group, without obvious squamae. At least granules upon odd interspaces of elytra developed. (*carinatus* group) ·············· 6

3. Odd interspaces of elytra strongly convex, much higher than even ones, with very large but dispersed granules. Prothoracic capuche well defined by its high costal front margin. Clypeus in ♂ with an upright horn at apical median edge (fig. 3). Elytra humped from behind base. Taiwan : Mountainous districts. ·· *D. unicornis* sp. nov.

— All interspaces evenly, gently convex throughout. Capuche ill-defined, its front margin much lower. Clypeus in ♂ raised upward at same position but not forming a horn. Japan. ······························ *D. bacillus* Marseul

4. Elytra distinctly convex dorsally and enlarged laterally to apical third, odd interspaces raised. Prothoracic capuche more or less notched in front. Micropterous species. ·· 5

— Elytra gently, flatly convex lengthwise, parallel-sided. Capuche simply produced forward, never notched in front. Winged. Taiwan. ············ *D. cylindricus* Gebien

5. Prothorax granulate-punctate above, capuche distinctly notched in front. Odd interspaces of elytra weakly convex. Taiwan. ······················ *D. amplus* Gebien

— Prothorax with simple, large punctures above, capuche hardly notched or a little. Odd interspaces strongly convex. Taiwan. ···························· *D. sauteri* Gebien

6. Capuche deeply incised in front, its costal margin much higher (fig. 4). Body robust, wider, elytra short, distinctly convex dorsally, and enlarged laterally. Interspaces of elytra uniformly raised except 1st and 2nd ones. Micropterous. Taiwan: Lanhsu Is. ······························ *D. furcifer* sp. nov.

— Capuche obviously notched but not so deep, its front margin relatively low. Body slenderer, elytra longer, evenly convex above and subparallel at sides. Odd interspaces distinctly convex, much higher than even ones. Winged. Taiwan and S. Japan. ······························ *D. carinatus* Gebien

***bacillus* group**

Mandibles slightly bifid or emarginate at apex. Apical angles of prothorax strongly produced infero-anteriorly in a long process, sharper at tip than in other groups. Elytral epipleuron reduced basally on a same level with vertical flank of elytron, loosely, vaguely attenuate aback, sometimes it appearing to abbreviate at anteapex. Tibiae usually with setiferous double rows beneath and bearing a distinct grained or serrate ridge along their inner row, but former rows of front tibiae obsolete. Secondary sexual feature rather indicated for the genus, clypeus in ♂

much more elevated at apical median edge and every introvert spur of tibial ends a little more prominent than in ♀. Aedeagus slender, slightly twisted, mostly parallel-sided or very gradually narrowed distally, then strongly at its apical bending process.

The group composed of the following two small and apterous species, whose habitat is circumscribed at present to Taiwan and Japan.

Dicraeosis bacillus (MARSEUL)

MARSEUL, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., 6 (5): 103, 1876 (*Dicraeus*); GEBIEN, Arch. Nat., 79 (9): 13, 1913.

Body almost bare or with a lutose clothing, elytra subparallel-sided, uniformly convex lengthwise but somewhat swollen dorsally and laterally in hind half. Upturned protuberance on clypeo-apical edge of ♂ relatively low, not forming a horn. Prothorax subglobal, about as long as wide, a little sinuate antebasally at arcuate lateral sides, with reticulate punctures, which shallow on capuche where with minute squamae, much deeper, rougher basally and laterally, bearing sparse granules, capuche shallowly depressed, ill-defined by its low front margin, which widely arciform and medially very slightly emarginate, apical produced angles fully reached to front margin of eyes. Elytra elongate, a little over thrice as long as wide at base (28 : 9), interspaces gently evenly convex throughout, but 2nd one usually less uniform in height, granules upon odd interspaces much larger than those on foveate striae. Front tibiae almost cylindrical, for their setiferous rows reduced.

Length: 4.0 to 7.0 mm.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Okinoshima Is., Kochi Pref. and Tsushima Is.)

Dicraeosis unicornis sp. nov. (Fig. 3)

Body reddish brown, with a rusty clothing, elongate-oblong, subparallel but gently swollen hindward at lateral sides of elytra.

Head finely sparsely haired and muricate-punctate above, punctures rougher on hind area with sparse microgranules, clypeus somewhat separated from slightly raised genae, in ♂ produced forward and bearing a conical upturned horn at midapical edge, horn thin, short but conspicuous, in ♀ subtruncate or very weakly produced forward and upward, its reflexion much lower than that of *D. bacillus,* antennal last three-jointed club prominent by rather narrow 8th joint, mentum with a longitudinal smooth ridge medially, of ♀ less distinct than of ♂ as in *bacillus*.

Prothorax subglobal, flat above or declivent posteriad in a gradual slope, shallowly depressed dorso-basally, widest before middle, at its point a little wider than long, whence lateral sides strongly arcuately narrowed forward and weakly backward, antebasal sinuation gentle, capuche relatively deeply depressed, and well defined by its front margin, which costate, high, rather narrowly arciform, its median notch much deeper than in *bacillus,* depressed area of capuche foveate-punctate, with fine squamoid hairs like those on other areas of prothorax, punctures on latter much rougher, reticulate, more or less raised with intermingled granules everywhere, especially distinct or dense on vertical lateral sides including costal margin of capuche, protuberance of apical angles reaching just to front margin of eyes.

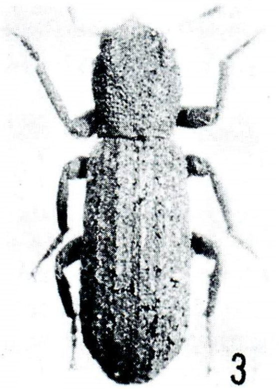


Fig. 3. *Dicraeosis unicornis* sp. nov.

Apterous. Elytra proportionally shorter than in *bacillus,* under thrice as long as wide at base (24 : 9), depressed basally, then rapidly strongly humped aback, in lateral view its basal area on a level with flat prothoracic disc (in *bacillus* weakly biconvex, for prothoracic disc arcuately deflected, hardly depressed at base and elytra directly convex from base), lateral and apical sides not so vertically declivous as those of *bacillus,* regular foveate striae rather smooth, fine squamoid hairs on interspaces sparser than on prothorax, odd interspaces strongly convex and costate except sutural ones, much higher than even interspaces, with relatively large granules, which shiny, sparse but very prominent, especially on basal depressed area of 3rd interspace.

Underside like that of *bacillus* in every way except that puncture and pubescence denser.

Aedeagus curved in longer apical process and ovipositor slenderer, more acuminate at apex than those of *bacillus.*

Length : 4.5 to 6.0 mm.

Distribution : Taiwan, mountainous districts.

Holotype : ♂, Meifeng, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 4. V. 1971, Y. HAYASHI leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.); paratypes : 2♂♂ 2♀♀, Sungkang, Nantou Hsien, 21. VIII. 1969, 19. IV. 1973 and 22. VII. 1974, T. KOBAYASHI and Y. KIYOYAMA leg., 1♂ 1♀, Tapan, Taitung Hsien ?, 15 & 17. V. 1974, S. TAKEDA leg., 1♀, Lushan, Nantou Hsien, 25. IV. 1973, S. TAKEDA leg., 2♀♀, Fenchifu, Chiai Hsien, 28. IV. 1971 and 29. III. 1975, Y. HAYASHI and N. ITO leg.

The present species is easily recognised by the prothorax and elytra in build from *D. bacillus* as pointed out in the key and by armed clypeus of the male from all other species.

***amplus* group**

Body larger: 8.0 to 11.5 mm. with a peculiar clothing, which on prothorax squamiform, thick, those on other portions thinner, hair-like, every and all very obvious. Both mandibles subtruncate at apex. Prothoracic apical projections short, thick and not or hardly reached to front margin of eyes. Epipleura entire, clearly traceable to elytral end. Setiferous rows of tibiae conspicuous, rather deeply grooved between rows, but inner serrate ridge hidden by their very dense and long setae. Aedeagus robust, widened basally, strongly tapering distally, its shape bicurved in lateral aspect. Ovipositor slimmer, less thickened at apical half than that of *bacillus* group.

The group containing alone *D. freyi* KULZER from Ceylon except that the under-mentioned three Taiwanese species[6].

Dicraeosis cylindricus GEBIEN

GEBIEN, Arch. Nat., 79 (9): 9, t. 1, f. 9, 1913.

Antennae seemingly with distal club of four joints due to 8th joint relatively wide. Prothorax conically subglobal, a little longer than wide before middle, deeply depressed longitudinally at dorsal base, squamae oblong in shape, much more conspicuous than those on elytra and others, foveate punctures compactly reticulate in a network, capuche cuspidal, overhanging head enough, deeply narrowly depressed dorsally, its front margin not distinctly costate, simple and never notched at the middle. Elytra parallel-sided, fully over twice as long as wide at base (25 : 9), uniformly gently convex lengthwise, interspaces flattened, without distinct granules. Squamae on metasternum dense as well as on head, but not fine. Aedeagus rather strongly curved ventro-apically.

Length: 9.0 to 11.0 mm.

Distribution: Taiwan.

Examined specimens: 2♂♂, Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, 17. V. 1970 and 3. V. 1973, Y. KIYOYAMA and T. OCHI leg., 1♀, Mt. Loloshan, Taipei Hsien, 11. VIII. 1974, Y. KIYOYAMA leg., 1♀, Mt. Yangmingshan, Taipei, 16. VII. 1974, N. ITO leg.

Dicraeosis amplus GEBIEN

GEBIEN, Arch. Nat., 79 (9): 8, 1913.

Body robust, elytra over twice as long as wide (23 : 9), rather strongly swollen dorsally and laterally to apical third. Squamoid clothing as in *D. cylindricus,* but those on prothorax, head and metasternum a little wider in shape, well conspicuous. Antennal club of three joints clearly separated from the preceding one. Prothorax similarly formed and sculptured including capuche as those of *cylindricus,* however, weakly depressed dorso-basally, reticulate punctures variable, principally with irregular granules, capuche widely arciform, often narrowly, its median frontal notch constant, but various in some degree. Odd interspaces of elytra also variable in height, strongly or weakly convex, granules on interspaces obsolete. Aedeagus not strongly but weakly curved ventrally at apex.

---

[6] *D. bidentatus* and *curtipes* PIC from Indochina may belong to the group.

Length: 8.0 to 10.5 mm.

Distribution: Taiwan.

Examined specimens: 2♂♂, Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 25. VII. 1970 and 21. VI. 1972, T. KOBAYASHI and Y. KIYOYAMA leg., 1♂, Tanan, Taitung Hsien, 17. VI. 1972, S. TAKEDA leg., 1♂ 1♀, Fenchifu, Chiai Hsien, 21. VII. 1970 and 15. VIII. 1972, T. KOBAYASHI and Y. MAEDA leg., 2♀♀, Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, 4. VIII. 1970 and 26. VI. 1971, T. KOBAYASHI and Y. MAEDA leg., 1♀, Chihpen, Taitung Hsien, 9. VI. 1971, S. YU leg., 1♀, Kentingkunyen, Pintung Hsien, 4. VIII. 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg.

Dicraeosis sauteri GEBIEN

GEBIEN, Arch. Nat., 79 (9): 11, 1913; KASZAB, Stett. ent. Zeit., 102: 52, 1941.

I could not identify the species.

Length: 9.0 mm.

Distribution: Taiwan (Alikang, VI. 1909, examined by KASZAB).

carinatus group

Like *bacillus* group except for absence of tibial distinct terminal spurs. Body of various but moderate size, not squamate, always with a rusty clothing or almost bare. Prothoracic apical protuberance variable, but not so much sharper and longer than that of *bacillus* group, often very shortened. Setiferous rows, grooves and serrate series of tibiae rather ill-developed.

The group is inclusive of remaining many species, perhaps also *D. granipes* GEBIEN from Philippines, *D. reticulatus* MOTSCHULSKY from India and *D. capucinus* GRAVELY from Himalaya.

Dicraeosis carinatus GEBIEN

GEBIEN, Arch. Nat., 79 (9): 12, t. 1, f. 9, 1913.

The species is divisible at present into two subspecies as follows.

α. Prothoracic capuche rather widely notched in front. .... *carinatus carinatus* GEBIEN

β. Capuche relatively narrowly notched, odd interspaces of elytra somewhat lower. .... *carinatus shirozui* NAKANE

D. carinatus carinatus GEBIEN

Body slender, subparallel-sided, with scant and short hairs. Prothorax a little longer or nearly as long as wide, apical angles short, triangularly protuberant. Elytra fully over twice as long as wide (24 to 23.75 : 9), gently longitudinally convex, sometimes slightly humped backward from behind base, subparallel at sides, granules upon odd interspaces conspicuous. Prosternal process wide at highest point between procoxae.

Length : 5.5 to 8.2 mm.

The subspecies is widely distributed from Taiwan to Ryukyu Is., S. Japan.

D. carinatus shirozui NAKANE

NAKANE, Sci. Rep. Saikyo Univ., 2 (3): 34, 1956.

Body in averaging somewhat larger: 8.0 to 8.5 mm.

Distribution: S. Japan.

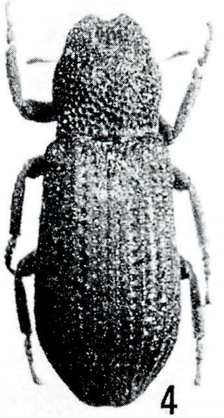
Examined specimens: 1♂, Kumanoura, Tanegashima Is., 29. VII. 1965, T. ITO leg., 1♀, Sata Cape, Kagoshima Pref., 19. VII. 1970, Y. MAEDA leg.

Dicraeosis furcifer sp. nov. (Fig. 4)

Body robust, widely elongate-oblong, dark reddish brown, with a rusty clothing and dispersed short hairs.

Head roughly punctate, clypeus flat, substraight at apex, a little separated by slightly raised genae, antennae reddish with clear three-jointed distal club, mandibles subtruncate at apex as in *D. carinatus*, mentum obscurely convex along the middle.

Prothorax subglobal, a little longer than antemedian width, apical angles very short or reduced, triangularly pointed and not reaching further to front margin of eyes, capuche markedly furcate in front, well defined by its front costal margin, which very high, widely or often narrowly arciform and embracing deeply depressed dorsal area, where punctures simple, but those on other areas irregularly roughly reticulate, the sculpture of vertical lateral sides more or less raised in tuberculiform, dorso-basal depression deep, latero-antebasal sinuation moderate.



4

Fig. 4. *Dicraeosis furcifer* sp. nov.

Micropterous. Elytra proportionally shorter and more rounded in outline than that of *carinatus,* a little over twice as long as wide at base (20.25 : 9), strongly swollen dorsally and gradually so laterally to apical third, apical slant steep, foveate striae regular, usually narrowed apicad and deepened laterad, innermost two interspaces flat, but of 2nd somewhat raised near middle, other interspaces uniformly gently convex and costate throughout (sometimes even interspaces flattened basally), in which odd interspaces a little higher than even ones, especially on 3rd, all but hind part of sutural one bearing distinct and developed granules. Epipleura almost entire. Underside deeply punctate, prosternal process wide as in *carinatus.*

Aedeagus and ovipositor similar in shape to those of *carinatus,* but ovipositor less curved.

Length: 7.0 to 8.2 mm.

Distribution: Taiwan, Lanhsu Is.

Holotype: ♂, Lanhsu Is., Taitung Hsien, Taiwan, 23. III. 1971, K. MATSUDA leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.); paratypes: 1♂ 4♀♀, same locality, 24. III., 1. IV. & 1. V. 1971 and 4. VI. 1972, H. NOMURA, S. TAKEDA and Y. KIYOYAMA leg.

On the deeply incised prothoracic capuche the present species resembles *D. incisus* PIC from Tonkin, however, whereas the latter elytra is elongate with subparallel sides as like as in *D. carinatus* GEBIEN, the former one is shorter, wider and more roundish. Outwardly the contour is not unlike that of *D. amplus* GEBIEN.

Notes and Descriptions of Some Harpalini from Japan (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

By Akinobu Habu

Laboratory of Insect Identification and Taxonomy,
National Institute of Agricultural Sciences,
Kannondai III, Yatabe, Ibaraki Pref.-305

I describe one new *Acupalpus* species found in Hokkaido, North Japan, by Mr. Hisashi Inouye in this paper; in addition, I give some supplemental notes on six species mentioned in my Fauna Japonica, Carabidae, Harpalini (1973).

Here I wish to express my cordial gratitude to the entomologists who are kind enough to offer or loan me specimens.

Harpalus (*Harpalus*) *quadripunctatus ainus* Habu et Baba

This species is hitherto known only from Hokkaido, but Mr. K. Shirahata sent me one female specimen from North Honshu.

Distribution. Japan: Hokkaido; Honshu—Mt. Yakeishidake, Iwate Pref. (K. Shirahata leg.).

Harpalus (*Harpalus*) *latus* (Linné)

Only a single female specimen from Mt. Rausudake, Hokkaido, was known to our fauna, and here I record the second specimen donated by Mr. A. Abe:— 1 ♀, Rausu spa, Hokkaido (A. Abe leg.).

Trichotichnus (*Pseudotrichotichnus*) *uenoi* Habu

It was described from two female specimens from Mt. Kasuga, Nara Pref., and male characteristics have not been known. Lately Mr. M. Satou offered me one male specimen from Yaku Is., Satsunans, and it agrees with the Mt. Kasuga specimen (paratype) excluding male characteristics; Mr. T. Shibata kindly loaned me a male specimen from the type-locality at my request, and it made certain of the identification of the specimen from Yaku Is.

Supplemental description. WP/WH 1.27, 1.27, WP/LP 1.41, 1.42, WP/WBP 1.19, 1.20, WE/WP 1.26, 1.24, in one ♂ from Mt. Kasuga and

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXIV, Nos. 1/2, pp. 75–81, May, 1980]

one ♂ from Yaku Is. respectively.

Segment 1 of mid tarsi of ♂ without adhesive hairs on ventral side; hind tarsi with segment 1 one and four-sevenths to one and two-thirds times as long as segment 2, segment 5/segment 1=1.10 (Kasuga ex.), 1.13 (Yaku ex.).

L/W of metepisterna 1.59 in Yaku ex.; sternite 6 of ♂ with two setae on either side.

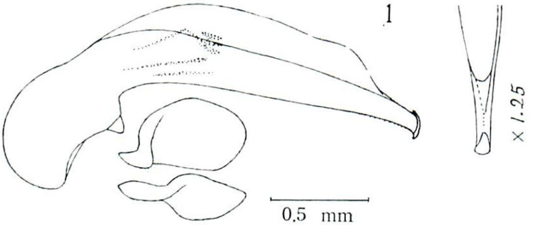


Fig. 1. Male genitalia of *Trichotichnus* (*Pseudotrichotichnus*) *uenoi* HABU from Mt. Kasuga, Nara Pref.

Aedeagus (Fig. 1) less curved than in *nanus, sataensis* and *sugimotoi,* rectilinear from before basal bulb to before apex, compressed at apical half, ventral side very narrow, not bordered, not depressed but longitudinally convex, finely serrate at apical area, apex reflexed on dorsal side and deflexed on ventral side, ventral deflexed part longer than dorsal reflexed part in lateral view; surface with isodiametric microsculpture; apical orifice opened on left latero-dorsal area; apical lamella compressed and slender, fully more than three times as long as wide at base, lateral margins almost parallel, apex slightly dilated, gently rounded; right paramere as long as left paramere, somewhat pointed at apex. Inner sack with small file-like part behind middle.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu—Mt. Kasuga, Nara Pref.; Satsunans—Ambô, Yaku Is. (through Mr. M. SATOU).

Trichotichnus (*Trichotichnus*) *shibatai* HABU

The type-locality of the species is Kinki District (Kyôto Pref. and Osaka Pref.), Honshu, but I have examined, thanks to Mr. M. Satou, a female specimen from Shikoku.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu; Shikoku—Zôzuzan, Kotohira, Kagawa Pref. (M. SATOU leg.).

Trichotichnus (*Trichotichnus*) *congruus* (MOTSCHULSKY)

It is a common species distributed from Hokkaido to Kyushu. I have lately examined one male specimen from Miyanoura, Yaku Is., Satsunans, thanks to Mr. T. SHIBATA. So far as I am aware Yaku Is. is the southern limit of this species.

The aedeagus of this specimen is without any copulatory piece inside.

Distribution. Japan: Hokkaido; Honshu; Shikoku; Kyushu; Satsunans. Korea.

Trichotichnus (*Trichotichnus*) *daisenus* HABU

This species was described on the basis of a single male specimen from Mt. Daisen, Tottori Pref. Lately I have got one male and two female specimens from Yamaguchi Pref. through the courtesy of Mr. KAORU TANAKA.

Supplemental description. Length 11.8–11.9 mm. Width 4.4–4.6 mm. WP/WH 1.37, 1.37, 1.35, WP/LP 1.34, 1.39, 1.38, WP/WBP 1.36, 1.37, 1.32, WE/WP 1.30, 1.27, 1.28 in one ♂ and two ♀♀ respectively. Elytra more than one and one-half to one and four-sevenths times as long as wide; marginal series with twenty-five or twenty-six pores.

Fore tarsi of ♀ with segment 2 one and one-ninth to -seventh times as long as wide; hind tarsi a little longer than head width in one ♂, a little shorter than head width in two ♀♀, segment 1 one and three-eighths times (♂) or less than one and one-half to one and four-sevenths times (♀) as long as segment 2, segment 5/segment 1=0.90, 0.93, 1.08 in one ♂ and two ♀♀ respectively.

Metepisterna short, L/W 0.96 in one ♂.

Styluses (Fig. 2) with two (in older ♀) or three (in somewhat teneral ♀) distinct spinous setae at apical area, apical segment moderately stout, gently curved, truncate at apex in somewhat teneral ♀ (apical part somewhat worn out in older ♀), with one spine on dorsal outer margin and ventral outer margin, ventral spine before base; hemisternites (Fig. 2) with three setae at apex.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu—Mt. Daisen, Tottori Pref., Mt. Jakuchi, Yamaguchi Pref. (KAORU TANAKA leg.).

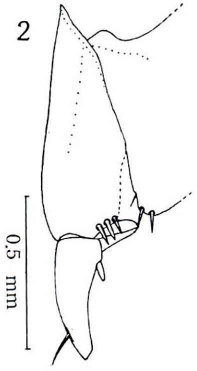


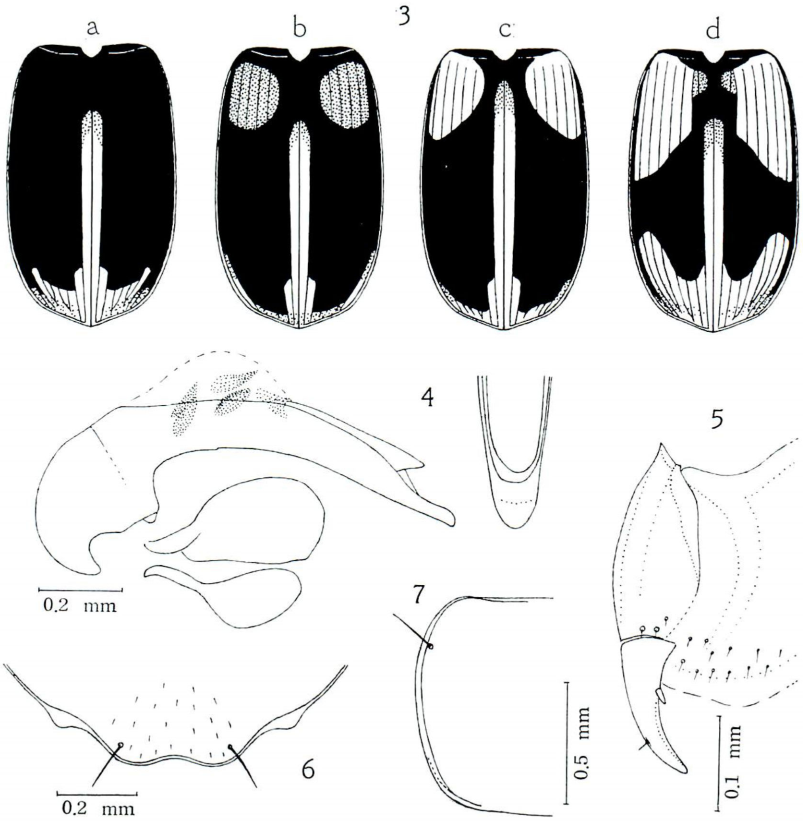
Fig. 2. Female genitalia of *Trichotichnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *daisenus* HABU (somewhat teneral ♀).

Acupalpus (*Acupalpus*) *inouyei* sp. nov.

"Inoue-chibi-gomokumushi"

Description. Length 3.3–3.8 mm. Width 1.3–1.5 mm.

Black, shiny, elytra rather iridescent; labrum dark reddish brown or reddish black, mandibles light yellowish brown, dark at apex, antennae with segment 1 reddish yellow, segment 2 reddish brown, remaining segments dark reddish brown, maxillary palpi with penultimate segment dark reddish brown, apical segment brownish yellow at apical three-fourths, dark reddish brown at basal one-fourth; pronotum brownish yellow at lateral to laterobasal margins, sometimes dirty yellowish at apex and base, often with one brownish yellow patch just behind apical angles and just before basal angles, apical and basal patches sometimes small, sometimes large and united along lateral margins; elytra (Fig. 3) with lateral to apical margin brownish yellow, lateral margin dark behind shoulder, interval 1 generally at apical four-fifths, sometimes almost entirely, and interval 2 at apical one-fifth reddish yellow, humeral area with reddish yellow patch on intervals 3 to 7 or 8, patch sometimes large, distinct, reaching shoulder and basal border in part (Fig. 3 c, d), sometimes dark reddish, not so distinct,



Figs. 3–7. *Acupalpus* (*Acupalpus*) *inouyei* sp. nov.
3. Variation of elytral patches. 4. Male genitalia. 5. Female genitalia.
6. Sternite 6 of ♂. 7. Pronotum.

isolated from basal border and shoulder (Fig. 3 b), sometimes obscurely extending inward onto interval 2 in ex. with larger humeral patch (Fig. 3 d), sometimes absent (Fig. 3 a), apical area transversely, more or less dirty yellow, yellow part sometimes extending anteriorly on intervals 5 to 8 in ex. with wider yellow part (Fig. 3 d); femora reddish brown or dark reddish brown, tibiae pale yellowish brown, more brownish or dark at apical area in mid and hind tibiae, fore tarsi pale yellowish-reddish brown, mid and hind tarsi brown; ventral side black, hypomera brownish yellow, epipleurae yellow except at dark brown basal one-fourth.

Head fairly convex; microsculpture distinct, almost isodiametric at middle, meshes becoming oblique to longitudinal at laterodorsal areas; tempora short and well oblique behind eyes, glabrous; eyes moderately large and convex, WH/WF 1.46-1.55, mean 1.50, in five ♂♂ and three ♀♀, ventral margin reaching buccal fissures, disparity between genuine and apparent ventral margins indistinct; frontal impressions rather deep and distinct throughout, distinctly reaching frontal lateral furrows; antennae extending fairly beyond shoulder; penultimate segment of labial palpi with moderately long apical seta.

Pronotum (Fig. 7) convex, widest at two-fifths, at most one and one-third times as wide as head, at most one and one-third times as wide as long (in five ♂♂ and three ♀♀, WP/WH 1.29-1.33, mean 1.30, WP/LP 1.27-1.34, mean 1.30); surface with some (at most ten) punctures in and near basal foveae; microsculpture faint, forming fairly transverse meshes; apex almost even, bordered at lateral areas; apical angles not or slightly protrudent, rounded, glabrous; base gently rounded at median area, bordered at lateral oblique-rounded areas; basal angles widely rounded; lateral margins moderately rounded anteriorly, weakly roundly, gently contracted posteriorly; lateral furrows narrow, reaching basal border on either side; marginal setae behind one-fifth to -fourth; median line fine, evanescent at apical area, a little deepened at basal area, terminating a little before base; anterior transverse impression shallow, posterior impression indistinct; basal foveae rather shallow to somewhat deep, each outside area somewhat convex.

Elytra convex, elliptic or elliptic-ovate, one and three-eighths times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP 1.36-1.42, mean 1.38, in five ♂♂ and three ♀♀), one and four-sevenths to one and five-eighths times as long as wide; surface not punctate; microsculpture hardly discernible; basal border level at inner area, thence gently oblique outward, rounding at shoulder; lateral margin almost evenly, weakly dilated towards middle; apical sinuation faint or absent; apex almost rectangular or a little less than 90°, angulate or somewhat dull at apex; striae moderately deep, not punctate; scutellary striole free at apex; intervals almost flat (outer intervals slightly convex), a little convex at apical area, interval 3 with one pore at or behind two-thirds; marginal series 5+1+8.

Tibiae with apical spurs not denticulate, fore tibiae of ♂ with one seta on outer side near apex; segment 1 of mid tarsi of ♂ with distinct adhesive hairs on ventral side at apical half; hind tarsi short, a little less than three-fourths (♀) to four-fifths (♂) as long as head width, segment 1 a little more than three-fourths (♂) or six-sevenths (♀) as long as segments 2 and 3 combined, segment 5 long, segment 5/segment 1=1.35, 1.43 in two ♂♂, 1.31, 1.32 in two ♀♀.

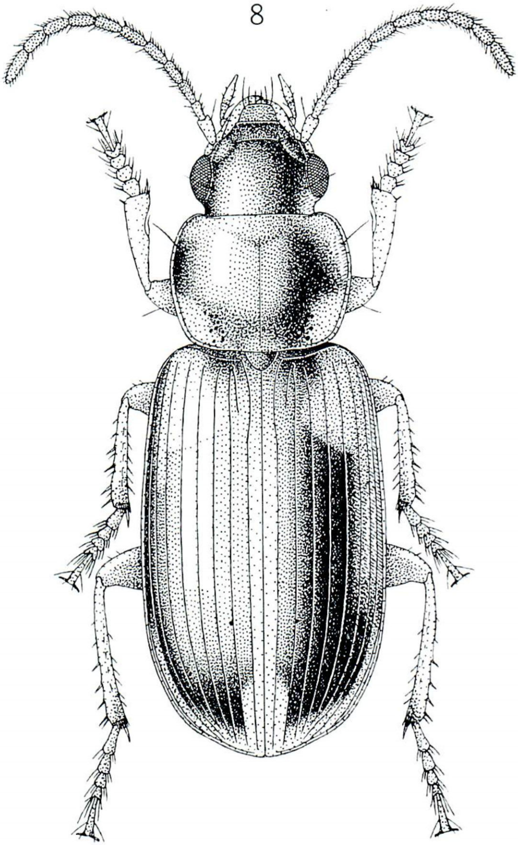


Fig. 8. *Acupalpus* (*Acupalpus*) *inouyei* sp. nov., ♂.

Sternites glabrous except sternite 6 (Fig. 6) where some sparse short pubescence is visible at posteromedian area; metepisterna fully long, L/W 1.68 in one ♀; sternite 6 of ♂ (Fig. 6) deeply emarginate at apex, with one seta on either side, sternite 6 of ♀ slightly emarginate at apex, bisetose on either side.

Aedeagus (Fig. 4) rather slender, stout at basal part, hardly twisted, gently curved, ventral side not carinate, with dull small protuberance behind middle; apical orifice on dorsal side; right and left ventral margins of basal bulb deeply sinuate; apical lamella relatively wide, as long as wide, lateral margins rounded apically, apex widely rounded, not bordered.

Basal segment of styluses (Fig. 5) with about three setae (setae not well visible under ×100) at apical area, apical segment somewhat slender, fairly curved, with one spine on ventral outer margin at three-eighths; hemisternites (Fig. 5) with several short fine hairs at subapical area.

Distribution. Japan: Hokkaido.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, VI. 21, 1978, Memuro, Hokkaido, H. INOUYE leg., preserved in Nat. Inst. Agr. Sci. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 1♀, VI. 7, 1977, 1♀, VI. 19, 1978, 2♂♂, 1♀, VI. 20, 1978, same as holotype. All specimens were attracted by a fluorescent light trap.

Remarks. This new species is distinguishable from the European *A.* (*A.*) *dorsalis* (FABRICIUS) by the pronotum weakly roundly contracted posteriorly, with a distinct basal border on either lateral area, and the aedeagus more curved, with the apical lamella not distinctly contracted apically, widely rounded at the apex. I do not know whether the species recorded from Hokkaido by BATES in 1883 under the name of *A. marginatus* LUCAS is the present new species or not.

A New Subspecies of *Ambrostoma quadriimpressum* MOTSCHULSKY, 1845 from East China (Col., Chrysomelidae: Chrysomelinae)

By BLAGOY GRUEV
University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria

Ambrostoma quadriimpressum has been known as a monotypic species of Siberia, Korea, Mongolia and China (Liaoning, Hopei, Shantung, Heilungkiang) (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963—The Chrysomelidae of China and Korea. Part 2. Pacific Insects Monograph, Honolulu, 1B: 301-1026).

I have studied three specimens from Chusan Island, which had characters of an unknown subspecies of this species.

Ambrostoma quadriimpressum chusanica ssp. nov.

The differences between both forms of the species are given in the following comparative table:—

quadriimpressum s. str.	*quadriimpressum chusanica* ssp. nov.
Elytron with ill-defined, paired irregular rows of puncture sbecause of the strong punctured interspaces.	Elytron with rows of punctures clear; interspaces smooth and shiny, with extremely fine punctures.
Pronotum densely punctured.	Pronotum with sparse punctures.
Aedeagus with apex triangular (Fig. 1).	Aedeagus broadly rounded apically (Fig. 2).

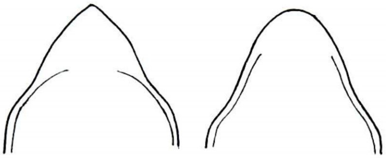


Fig. 1, 2. Apices of aedeagus.
1. *Ambrostoma quadriimpressum* s. str.
2. *A. quadriimpressum chusanica* ssp. nov.

Material examined:—

A. quadriimpressum s. str.

NE. China (British Museum): Heilungkiang, Harbin, IV-VII. 1965, 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ and IV-VII. 1966, 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, leg. P. M. HAMMOND; Heilungkiang, Erlungshan, 29. V. 1966, 1 ♂, leg. P. M. HAMMOND. USSR (Author's collection): Burjatija, 28 ♂♂, 36 ♀♀, leg. V. F. PALIJ.

A. quadriimpressum chusanica ssp. nov.

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXIV, Nos. 1/2, pp. 83-84, May, 1980]

E. China (British Museum): Chusan Is. (Chekiang), ♂, holotype, ♀, allotype, 1♂, paratopotype, leg. J. J. WALKER.

Acknowledgements. I am greatly indebted to Mrs. SHARON L. SHUTE from the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) for loan of the studied material, and to Prof. Dr. SHINSAKU KIMOTO from the Kurume University for assistance.

Die Gestalt des Bauches von *Henosepilachna vigintioctomaculata* MOTSCHULSKY (Coleoptera, Coccinellidae)

von YOSHIAKI NISHIO

Staatliches Landwirtschaftsversuchsstation,
Hitsujigaoka, Sapporo, 061-01, Japan

Hauptinhalt

JEANNEL und PAULIAN beschrieben den Bau des Bauches verschiedener Coleopteren. Nach ihrer Beschreibung, zeigt der Bau des Bauches von Käfern die Phylogenie besser als die anderen Merkmale.

Der Bauch der Coccinelliden ist gebildet aus 9 Segmenten wie bei anderen Coleopteren, aber von Aussehen sind nur 8 Segmente erkennbar. Das 9te Segment versteckt in 8tem Segment und verändert sich dem änderen Organ. Das Aussehen des Bauches von Coccinelliden ist nicht ähnlich dem von Chrysomeliden, Cerambyciden und Curculioniden. Was bedeutet das? Wie SHARP und MUIR zeichneten, bei Männchen der Coccinelliden können wir ein gigantisches und gut entwickeltes Tegmen entdecken. Diese Organ erscheint uns sehr beträchtlich.

Im allgemeinen können wir nicht das 10te Segment oder sein umgeformtes Organ in Coleopteren entdecken. Aber beim Männchen des *Henosepilachna vigintioctomaculata* MOTSCHULSKY befindet sich ein spezielle Ring. Dieses Organ erscheint als 10tes Segment.

Der Bau des Begattungsorgans des Weibchens von *H. vigintioctomaculata* ist viel älter als der von *Coccinella septempunctata* LINNÉ. Vielleicht entstanden die Blattfresser viel früher (es war vor oder in Trias) als Blattlausfresser.

Vorwort

Durch die Nahrungsmittel, ist die Familie Coccinelliden in zwei Gruppen getrennt, nämlich Blattfresser einerseits und Fleischfresser oder Blattlausrauber anderseits. Der auffallende Unterschied der Lebensweise in einer gleichen Familie scheint uns sehr beträchtlich und hat einen bedeutungsvollen Sinn für Evolutionstheorie. Wir können vermuten, daß der Mundteil und der Verdauungsapparat ihre Form für die Nahrung verändert haben. Aber leider ist es nicht möglich, daß wir, wenn wir auch einen merklichen morphologischen Unterschied des Mundteils oder des Verdauungsapparats zwischen den Blattfressern und Blattlausfressern entdecken, dieses Merkmal mit ihrer Einnehmung verbunden denken können.

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXIV, Nos. 1/2, pp. 85-92, May, 1980]

Unsere augenblickliche Kenntnis von der Anpassung des tierischen Organ ist sehr arm.

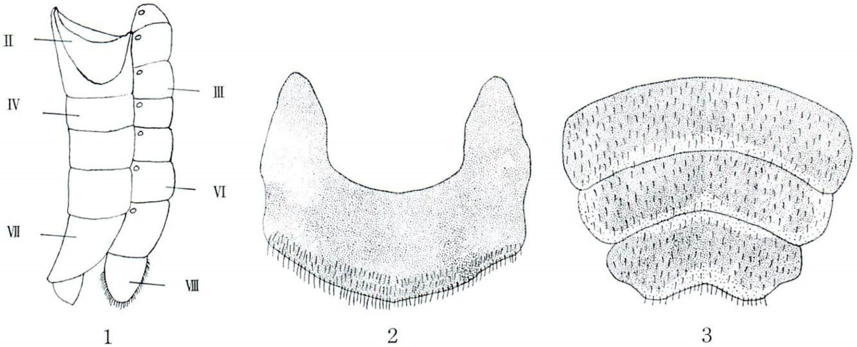
Verfasser und IMABAYASHI beschrieben die Gestalt des Mundteils und des Abdomens beider Geschlechter von *C. septempunctata.* Nach dieser Schrift wird der Hinterleib dieser Art außen 8 Tergite oben und 6 Sternite unten betrachtet und das 9te Segment ist versteckt, nicht sichtbar. Bei dem Männchen, verschwindet das 9te Segment fast und unter dem 8ten Tergit wird eine kleine, breite, bräunliche Platte gefunden. Diese Platte erscheint als verkleinertes 9tes Sternit. Am Vorderrand dieser Platte ist ein sehr langer stockförmiger Anhang, welcher stark vorsteht. Das 9te Tergit ist nicht kenntlich. Zwischen dem 9ten Segment und After befindet sich ein gigantisches, gut entwickeltes Tegmen. Dieses Organ umfaßt den Mittellappen völlig und besitzt einen paaren, großen, beilförmigen Apparat an beiden Seiten in der Mitte. Bei dem Weibchen verschwindet das Tergit und das Sternit des 9ten Segment ganz und man kann kein häutiges Brett oben und unten vorfinden. Der Hauptbestandteil des Begattungsorgans vom Weibchen ist weich und farblos. Der Stylus ist sehr klein mit einiger langen Behaarung.

Verfasser erfaßte einen günstigen Augenblick, den Bau des Bauches beider Geschlechter von *H. vigintioctomaculata* zu untersuchen und konnte einige Merkmale entdecken. Hier hofft er das Ergebnis beschreiben zu können.

Im Vorigen, war *H. vigintioctomaculata* als ein bedeutender Schädling von Kartoffeln in Nordjapan betrachtet, aber im Augenblick vermindet sie sich und ihr Schaden ist leichter geworden.

I. Der äußere Anblick des Hinterleibs

Von außen 8 Tergite oben und 6 Sternit unten, wie bei *C. septempunctata,* gefunden werden. Die Tergite 1 bis 8 sind dünn, weich und ist nur das 8te Tergit dick und häutig. Die Senkung auf dem 3ten Sternit, in welche der Hinterschenkel

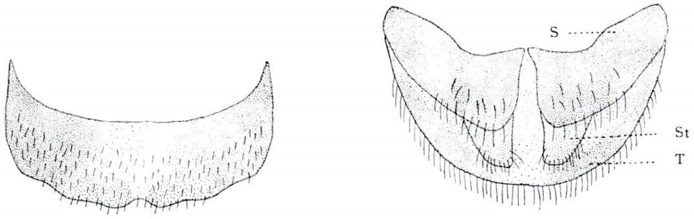


Taf. 1–3. 1. Äußerer Anblick des weiblichen Abdomens (Seitenansicht). III, VI VIII: 3tes, 6tes, 8tes Tergit. II, IV, VII: 2tes, 4tes, 7tes Sternit. 2. Das 8te Tergit des Männchens (Obere Sicht). 3. Das 6te, 7te und 8te Sternit von Männchen (Untere Sicht).

legt, ist groß, seicht und schalenförmig. Das 8te Sternit nicht so klein und ist immer stets gestellt bloß hinter dem 7ten Sternit. Der Hinterrand des 7ten Sternits gerade, nicht vorn gebogen (Taf. 1).

II. Das 8te Segment

Das 8te Segment dieser Art bildet das letzte Segment der bloß gestellten Segmente und das Tergit entspricht dem Pygidium. Das Pygidium ist ganz von den Flügeldecken verdeckt und erscheint außen nur gelegentlich. Bei beiden Geschlechtern unterscheidet sich das Aussehen des Tergits und des Sternits äußerst. Beim Männchen ist das Tergit solid mit Schimmer, gut entwickelt, groß, nach hinten etwas verbreitet. Die Vorderecke ist stark vorgestreckt und dieser Fortsatz ist lang, dreieckig und die Spitze stumpf. Der Hinterrand ist vorn schwach gebogen mit kürzer Behaarung (Taf. 2). Das Sternit ist kürzer als das Tergit. Beide Seiten rollen nicht auf und sind fast eben. Vorder- und Hinterrand hellfarbig und der letztere verbreitet, wellenförmig. Die ganze Fläche mit kürzer Behaarung (Taf. 3). Beim Weibchen, ist das Tergit sehr breiter als das Tergit des Männchens. Vordereck scharf vorgestreckt und Hinterrand wellenförmig. Der Hinterteil mit kürzer Behaarung (Taf. 4). Das Sternit ist in zwei Bretter vollig geteilt und jedes Brett wird mit dünnen Häutchen verbunden. Das Brett ist breit dreieckig mit kürzer Behaarung. Das Innereck ist scharf zugespitzt, das Außereck ist gerundet (Taf. 5).



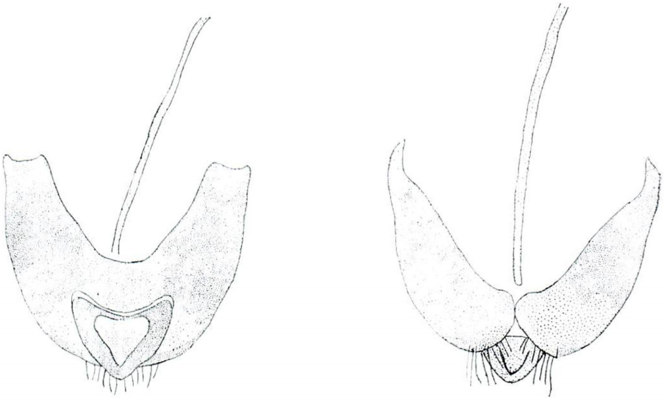
4 5

Taf. 4-5. 4. Das 8te Tergit des Weibchens (Obere Sicht). 5. Das 8te Sternit des Weibchens (Untere Sicht). S: 8tes Sternit. St: Stylus. T: 8tes Tergit.

III. Das 9te Segment des Männchens

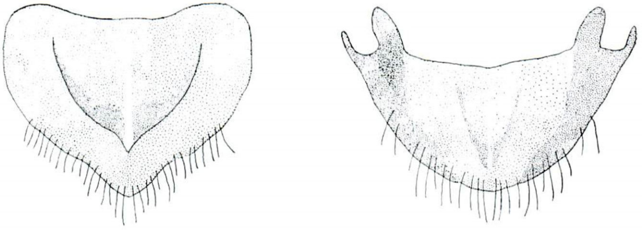
Das Aussehen des 9ten Segments des Männchens unterscheidet sich oben und unten deutlich. Die Oberseite ist gut entwickelt, groß, solid und dick hufeisenförmig und gelblich braun, dunkel und hell schattiert (Taf. 6). Die Unterseite ist gebildet aus zwei langen dreieckigen Blättern. Jedes Innereck des Blattes berührt in der Mitte. Hinterrand mit weniger Behaarung (Taf. 7).

Am Vorderrand mit einem langen, feinen Stock und am Hinterrand in der Mitte befindet sich ein großer dreieckiger Anhang. Von oben gesehen, in der Nähe des Außerrandes erhebt sich der letztere Anhang. Der Mittelteil senkt sich bemerklich und es befindet sich eine lange Furche in der Mitte mit kürzer Behaarung entlang des Außerrandes (Taf. 8). Die Unterseite ist breit dreieckig, nach hinten stark verschmälert und dick wie die Oberseite. In der Mitte ist eine, seichte, lange Furche zusehen. Hinterrand lang behaart (Taf. 9).



6 7

Taf. 6–7. 6. Das 9te Segment des Männchens (Obere Sicht). 7. Das 9te Segment des Männchens (Untere Sicht).



8 9

Taf. 8–9. 8. Das zugehörige Organ des 9ten Segments von Männchen (Obere Sicht). 9. Das zugehörige Organ des 9ten Segments von Männchen (Untere Sicht).

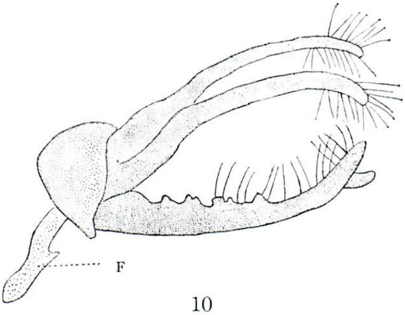
IV. Tegmen

Man kann ein gigantisches, gut entwickeltes, solides Tegmen entdecken. Dieses Tegmen enthält den Mittellappen völlig und in der Regel nicht äußert der Mittellappen. Das Tegmen besteht aus der Basis, nach hinten verlängerten mittleren Vorsprung und ein Paar lange Fortsätze. Die Basis ist kugelförmig, nicht so groß und etwas weich. Die mittlere schwertförmige Vorsprung ist sehr lang, dick, schwärzlich braun. Die Spitze ist oben gebogen und nicht zugespitzt. Die obere Seite mit einigen großen, unregelmäßigen sägezahnförmigen Fortsätzen, mit spärlicher, langer Behaarung. Vor dem Ende unten ist ein kleiner Fortsatz. Das Paar Fortsätze sind etwas länger und legen oben im mittleren Vorsprung. Die Spitze schwach nach unten gebogen, gerundet, nicht zugespitzt mit langer, spezieller Behaarung (Taf. 10).

DIEKE zeigte das Tegmen von verschieden Coccinelliden. Die Zeichnungen sind undeutlich.

V. Der Mittellappen

Der Mittellappen ist fein und sehr lang, biegt sich in der Mitte. Der Hinterteil verstreckt, etwas gerade und Hinteroffnung klein, ellipsenförmig, liegt in der Oberfläche der Spitze. Die Basis vergrößert sich, eiförmig. Das Ganze rötlich braun, Mittelteil etwas heller.



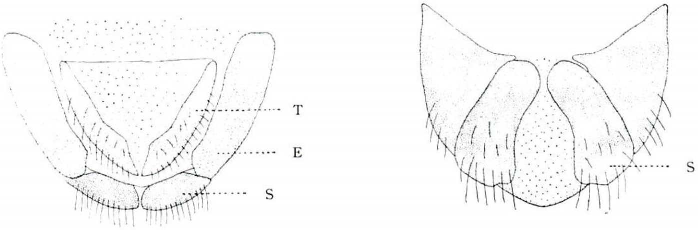
10

Taf. 10. Das Tegmen (Seitenansicht). F: Fuß des Mittellappens.

VI. Das Begattungsorgan des Weibchens

Die Gestalt des Begattungsorgans vom Weibchen des *H. vigintioctomaculata* unterscheidet sich oben und unten beträchtlich. Auf der oben legen zwei große gut entwickelte Epipleuren seitlich und innen von diesem Brett kann man weiter eine lange Platte mit kürzer Behaarung entdecken. Der andere Teil ist dünn und häutig. Hinter diesem Segment erscheint die Spitze des Stylus (Taf. 11). Auf unterer Seite ein Paar große Sternit in der Mitte und ein großes dreieckiges Brette in den Seiten. Der Sternit unordentlich vergrößert und spatelförmig, spärlich behaart (Taf. 12).

Das Begattungsorgan des Weibchens bewährt noch jetzt seine ursprüngliche Form.



11 12

Taf. 11–12. 11. Das 9te Segment des Weibchens (Obere Sicht). T: Tergit. E: Epipleum. S: Stylus. 12. Das Begattungsorgan des Weibchens (Untere Sicht). S: Sternit.

VII. Diskussion

Kurisaki beschrieb den äußen Bau des Hinterleibs einiger Coccinelliden. Er schrieb von dem Bauch der Coccinelliden, daß oben 8 Platten und unten 6 Platten gefunden wurden. Auch sagte er daß, seine Ergebnis der Forschung neue Ansicht von Bauchsegment dieser Familie bracht. Aber leider können wir keinen neuen Beitrag in seinem Artikel finden. Die Punkte die er angab waren schon bekannt von früheren europäischen Systematikern der Coleopteren. Er zeigte die Unterschiede des Bauches zwischen den Männchen und Weibchen von *H. vigintioctomaculata* und beschrieb, das 8te Sternit des Weibchens eine lange Furche in der Mitte hat und das des Männchens ohne Furche ist. Tatsächlich hat das weibliche 8te Sternit keine Furche, sondern es spaltet sich in zwei Bretter, wie Verfasser beschrieb. Sein Fehler begründet in seiner Versuchsweise. Wahrscheinlich beobachtete er nur durch das Vergrößerungsglas.

Das 8te Bauchsternit von *C. septempunctata* erscheint außen wie das von *H. vigintioctomaculata*, aber das der ersten Art ist ziemlich verkleinert, bisweilen tritt ganz ins 7te Segment und ist nicht sichtbar. Außerdem ist der Hinterrand des 7ten Sternits der ersten Art nicht gerade, vorn etwas gebogen wie der Hinterrand des letzten Sternits der anderen Coleopteren. Auf dem Boden dieser Tatsachen können wir bedenken, daß der Bau des 7ten und des 8ten Sternits des *C. septempunctata* das entwickelte Gesicht zeigt und der des *H. vigintioctomaculata* die primitive Form des Coccinellidenbauchs aufweist. Vielleicht das 8te Sternit ins 7te Segment trat, verkleinert und wurde der Hinterrand des 7ten Sternit umgeformt. Das 7te Sternit des *C. septempunctata* wird statt des 8ten Sternits die Rolle des letzten Sternits spielen.

Bei den Sharp und Muir, das Tegmen des *Lasia globosa* Schn. und das des *Mysia oblongoguttata* Linné ist sehr verkürzt, ohne mittlere Vorsprung. Das Mittellappen sehr lang, stark gebogig und bloß ausgesetzt. Das Tegmen des *C. septempunctata* und das des *H. vigintioctomaculata* ist groß, nicht verkürzt und mit große mittlere Vorsprung. Das umfaßt das Mittellappen völlig. Die Mannigfaltigkeit der Form des Tegmens hat einen bedeutungsreichen Sinn für Phylogenie.

Bei dem Männchen des *C. septempunctata* können wir nicht das Tergit, das Sternit und die Epipleuren des 9ten Segments entdecken (Nishio und Imabayashi). Im Gegenteil sind bei dem Männchen des *H. vigintioctomaculata* diese Platten leicht kenntlich. Bei der ersten Art ist unter dem 8ten Tergit ein sehr langes stockförmiges Organ. Der Fuß dieses Organs ist breit erweitert und klebt unter dem 8ten Tergit an. Vielleicht ist diese erweite Platte das Rudiment des 9ten Sternits. Das Männchen des *H. vigintioctomaculata* hat das Tergit, die Epipleuren verschwindet nicht und das Sternit ist verkleinert und ungeformt.

Jeannel und Paulian beschrieben, daß das stockförmige Organ in dem Bauch des Männchens verschiedener Käfer sich aus dem umgeformten 9ten Segment bildet. Das Aussehen dieses Organs des *C. septempunctata* und des *H. vigintioctomaculata* bezeugt die Darstellung von Jeannel und Paulian ist richtig.

Das gehörige Organ des 9ten Segments des Männchens von *H. vigintioctomaculata* ist viel kleiner als gewöhnlichen Ring. Es scheint uns wie das verkleinerte 10te Segment. Von *C. septempunctata* verschwindet das 10te Segment völlig (Nishio und

IMABAYASHI).

Beim Weibchen von *C. septempunctata,* das Tergit, das Sternit und die Epipleuren des 9ten Segments verkümmert vollständig und ist nicht sichtbar. Bei *H. vigintioctomaculata* verkleinern sich diese Platten nicht so viel, sind kenntlich und behalten noch ihre Formen.

Im allgemeinen ist der Stylus des Weibchens der Käfer klein und fingerförmig. Aber der des *H. vigintioctomaculata* ist groß, lang und brettförmig. Dieses Merkmal ist sehr beträchtlich.

DIEKE nahm einige Photogramme der Begattungsorgane des Weibchens der Coccinelliden auf.

Dr. SASAJI beschrieb "Abdomen: Five pairs of functional spiracles are present from the first to fifth abdominal segments."

Sieh meine Tafel 1.

Weiter er beschrieb "The ventral part of the abdomen consists of five or six visible segments which are exposed. The sternum of the first and second segments are entirely fused with the sternite of the first visible segment. This large sclerite is usually called the first abdominal sternum (sternite or segment). Therefore, for instance, the second visible segment is the fourth morphological sternite, and this sclerite is called the second sternum (or second segment) in descriptive taxonomy."

Verfasser hat keinesfalls daß erste und zweite Sterniten der Coccinelliden verschmelzt gehört. Wo hat das 3te Sternit vergeschwinden? Vielleicht verrechnete Dr. SASAJI falsch.

Noch dazu sagte er "The femoral line is always represented on the first abdominal segment behind each hind coxal cavity in all the Coccinellidae, except one genus, and its shape is often used as one of the good character of the genus or the species."

Dr. GORDON äußerte seine Ansicht über obige Grenzlinie auf das 3te Sternit (Taf. 1). Nach seine Meinung die Linie ist sehr wechselvoll, einerseits vollständig und anderseits unvollständig in einer Gattung *Epilachna.*

Die Aufdruckung des 3ten Sternits ist sehr groß und seicht. Wenn sehen wir sie von oben und hinten, die Grenzlinie erscheint in einer Zeit und vergeht in anderen Fall. Ist solches Merkmal Bedeutung?

Auch sagte Dr. SASAJI "The genital segments of female has[!] three kinds of sclerites, i. e. a ninth tergite, a pair of the ninth pleurites and a pair of hemisternites, and these together form an ovipositor." Verfasser hat niemals daß das Weibchen der Coccinelliden hat Eierlegenrohr gehört. Wenn ist, muß er es zeichnen. Kann er das Eierlegenrohr in das Tergit, Sternit und Epipleuren verteilen?

Dr. SASAJIsche Kenntnis des Hinterleibs der Coccinelliden ist sehr unregelrecht.

Zusammenfassend können wir sagen, daß die Gestalt des Bauches *H. vigintioctomaculata* viel älter ist als die des *C. septempunctata* und die ursprüngliche Form behalten hat. Eben so können wir vermuten, daß in der alten Zeit, die Coccinelliden nimmt die Pflanzenblatter als Nahrung ein und danach veränderten einige Gruppen ihr Nahrungsmittel und entstanden die Blattlausfresser.

Literatur

1. DIEKE, G. (1947); Ladybeetles of the Genus *Epilachna* (sens. lat.) in Asia, Europe and Australia. Smithsn. Inst. Misc. Collect., 106, No. 15.
2. GORDON, R. (1975); A revision of the Epilachninae of the western Hemisphere. U. S. Dept. Agric. Tech. Bull., No. 1493.
3. JEANNEL, R. et PAULIAN, R. (1944); Morphologie abdominale des Coléoptères, et systématique l'ordre. Rev. franç. d'Ent., 11 : 65–110.
4. KURISAKI, M. (1924); Die Zahl des Bauch-segments einiger Coccinelliden und ihr geschlechtlicher Unterschied. Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc., 9 : 241–246 (auf japanisch).
5. MATSUDA, R. (1976); Morphology and evolution of the insect abdomen. New York.
6. NISHIO, Y. et IMABAYASHI, S. (1959); Die Struktur des Mundteils und des Bauchs von *Coccinella septempunctata* LINNÉ. Akitsu, 8 : 15–18 (auf japanisch).
7. SASAJI, H. (1971); Fauna Japonica. Coccinellidae. Academic Press of Japan.
8. SHARP, D. et MUIR, F. (1912); The comparative anatomy of the male genital tube in Coleoptera. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 524–525.
9. TUXEN, S. (1956); Taxonomist's glossary of genitalia in insects. Copenhagen.

キクイムシ科の研究，第19報

朱耀沂博士により採集された台湾産ナガキクイムシ科とキクイムシ科（鞘翅目）

野　淵　　輝*

Studies on Scolytidae, XIX.

Formosan Platypodidae and Scolytidae Collected by Dr. Yan-I Chu (Coleoptera)

By Akira Nobuchi

野淵 (1967)[1] はそれまでに記録のあった台湾産キクイムシ上科のリストを作成した．その後 Schedl (1967)[3] は *Polygraphus taiwanensis* を，1969年[4] には *Xyleborus concitatus* と *Platypus xylographus* を新種として記載した．さらに野淵 (1975)[2] は沖縄と台湾から *Cryphalomorphus fulvipennis* を新種として発表した．その結果，台湾産のナガキクイムシ科は33種，キクイムシ科は92種となった．一方，日本では現在までにナガキクイムシ科は18種，キクイムシ科は300余種が知られており，これから想像すると台湾産のキクイムシ類は数倍に増加するものと推定される．

筆者は，台湾大学農学院植物病虫害系の朱耀沂博士から188個体の台湾産ナガキクイムシ科とキクイムシ科の標本の同定を依頼されたので，これらの種類について報告する．初めに当り，台湾産標本の同定の機会を与えられた朱博士に厚くお礼申しあげる．

Platypodidae ナガキクイムシ科

1. *Crossotarsus emancipatus* Murayama マルオナガキクイムシ
1934, Jour. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 35 : 138.
採集データー：4♀♀4♂♂, I Rang, Jan. 21, 1976.
分布：台湾・日本（九州）.

2. *Crossotarsus externedentatus* (Fairmaire) ソトハナガキクイムシ
1850, Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 2 : 51.

---

* 農林水産省林業試験場昆虫第2研究室（茨城県筑波農林研究団地内郵便局私書箱16号）

〔昆虫学評論，第34巻，第1/2号，93–97頁，1980年，5月〕

採集データー：1♂, I Rang, Dec. 27, 1974 ; 1♂, Taipei, March 7, 1976.
分布：台湾・インドシナ半島・セイロン・マダガスカル・アフリカ・カロリン諸島・ハワイ・サモア・フィジ・オーストラリア・日本（九州・沖縄）.

3. *Crossotarsus simplex* Murayama カシノコナガキクイムシ
1925, Jour. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 15 : 231.
採集データー：1♂, I Rang, Feb. 8, 1976.
分布：台湾・朝鮮・日本（本州・四国・九州・沖縄）.

4. *Platypus horishensis* Murayama ホリシャナガキクイムシ
1928, Jour. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 14 : 284.
採集データー：1♀, I Rang, Jan. 22, 1976.
分布：台湾.

5. *Platypus koryoensis* (Murayama) コウリョウナガキクイムシ
1930, Jour. Chôsen Nat. Hist. Soc., 11 : 28.
採集データー：1♀, Chu Tong, June 14, 1975.
分布：台湾・朝鮮.

6. *Platypus murayamensis* Schedl タイワンヒメナガキクイムシ
1941, Ent. Blätt., 37 : 34.
採集データー：3♂♂, I Rang, March 7 & 8, 1976.
分布：台湾.

7. *Platypus niijimai* Murayama ニイジマナガキクイムシ（新称）
1931, Jour. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 30 : 197.
採集データー：1♂, Hwa Kien, Nanhows, Feb. 17, 1975.
分布：台湾.

8. *Platypus quercivorus* (Murayama) カシノナガキクイムシ
1925, Jour. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 15 : 229.
採集データー：2♂♂, I Rang, Aug. 15, 1975.
分布：台湾・インド・ジャワ・日本（本州・四国・九州・沖縄）.

9. *Diapus aculeatus* Blandford トゲナガキクイムシ
1894, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1894 : 139.
採集データー：1♂, Chi Chi, July 23, 1975.
分布：台湾・インド・ジャワ・日本（本州・四国・九州）.

10. *Diapus truncatus* NIIJIMA et MURAYAMA

1934, Jour. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 35 : 143.

採集データー：3♂♂, I Rang, Feb. 8 & Aug. 15, 1975 ; 1♂, Taipei, March 7, 1975.

分布：台湾.

Scolytidae キクイムシ科

1. *Hylurgops spessivtzevi* EGGERS スペッシフツェフキクイムシ

1914, Ent. Blätt., 10 : 187.

採集データー：6 exs., I Rang, Dec. 27, 1974, March 6, 1976 ; 2 exs., Hwa Rien, Hanhowa, Feb. 17, 1975 ; 1 ex., Hwa Rien, Rin Tien San, Feb. 18, 1975.

分布：台湾・日本（北海道・本州）・支那（東北地方）・サハリン・シベリア.

2. *Polygraphus taiwanensis* SCHEDL タイワンヨツメキクイムシ（新称）

1967, Kontyû, 35 : 128.

採集データー：1 ex., Chu Chu, March 8, 1976, ツガ.

ほかに Hwa Riem, Rin Tien San, Feb. 18, 1975, ヒノキの2標本があるが，破損しているため正確に本種と同定できない.

分布：台湾.

3. *Cryphalomorphus fulvipennis* NOBUCHI キバネコキクイムシ

1975, Bull. Gov. For. Exp. Stn., 277 : 47.

採集データー：1 ex., I Rang, March 8, 1976.

分布：台湾・日本（沖縄）.

4. *Taenioglyptes* sp.

採集データー：5 exs., Wan Shang San, May 26, 1975.

旧北区の *Taenioglyptes piceae* (RATZEBURG) トウヒノコキクイムシと日本の *T. montanus* NOBUCHI ミヤマコキクイムシの中間的な形態を備えるが，台湾・フィリピンからの記録種の原記載に合うものがなく，さらに東南アジアの種を検討してから種名を決定したい.

5. *Dryocoetes formosanus* NOBUCHI タイワンアトマルキクイムシ

1967, Bull. Gov. For. Exp. Stn., 207 : 18.

採集データー：6 exs., Hwa Rien, Rin Tien San, Feb. 18, 1975 ; 12 exs., I Rang, March 6, 1976.

分布：台湾.

6. *Xyleborus exesus* Blandford シイノキクイムシ

1894, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1894 : 119.

採集データー：1♀, Haw Rien, Rin Tien San, Feb. 18, 1975. 破損した標本であるが，台湾からは新記録.

分布：台湾・中国大陸・日本（本州・四国・九州).

7. *Xyleborus saxeseni* (Ratzeburg) サクセスキクイムシ

1837, Die Forstinsekten, 1 : 167.

採集データー：1♀, Chu Tong, June 14, 1975 ; 1♀, Chi Chi, July 23, 1975 ; 2♀♀, Wan Shan San, July 25, 1975 ; 3♀♀, Ro Tong, Dec. 24, 1975 ; 15♀♀, I Rang, Jan. 21, 1976, Feb. 8, 1976.

分布：台湾・インドシナ半島・ニュージーランド・日本（北海道・本州・四国・九州)・シベリア・ヨーロッパ・北アメリカ.

8. *Xyleborus semiopacus* Eichhoff サクキクイムシ

1879, Ratio descriptio, emendatio eorum Tomicinorum, p. 334.

採集データー：17♀♀, Taipei, Dec. 24, 1974 ; 47♀♀9♂♂, I Rang, Dec. 27, 1974, Feb. 8, 1976, March 7, 1976 ; 4♀♀, Hwa Rien, Hanhowa, Feb. 17, 1975 ; 4♀♀, Hwa Rien, Rin Tien San, Feb. 18, 1975 ; 19♀♀2♂♂, Chi Chi, July 23, 1975.

分布：日本からセイロンまでのインドマレー区，東はニューギニアから西はアフリカまでの亜熱帯，熱帯.

9. *Xyleborus* sp.

採集データー：1♀, I Rang, Feb. 1, 1976.

Xyleborus pelliculosus Eichhoff ウラジロガシノキクイムシを大形にしたような種類であり，台湾・フィリピンの種類とは全く異なる．1頭の標本しかないので今後の研究に待ちたい.

10. *Scolytoplatypus mikado* Blandford ミカドキクイムシ

1893, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1893 : 437.

採集データー：5♀♀, I Rang, Aug. 15, 1975, Feb. 8, 1976, Jan. 2, 1976 ; 2♀♀, Taipei, March 7, 1976.

分布：台湾・マラヤ・インド・朝鮮・日本（北海道・本州・四国・九州)・サハリン.

11. *Scolytoplatypus pubescens* Hagedorn

1914, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris, 1914 : 123.

採集データー：3♀♀1♂, I Rang, Feb. 8, 1975.

分布：台湾・ヒマラヤ.

12. *Scolytoplatypus tycon* Blandford タイコンキクイムシ

1893, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1893 : 432.

採集データー：2♀♀, I Rang, Feb. 8, 1976.

分布：台湾・朝鮮・日本（北海道・本州・四国・九州）・クリル・シベリア.

引用文献

1) 野淵 輝, 1967 ; Formosan Scolytoidea (Coleoptera). 林試研報, 207 : 11–30.

2) —— 1975 ; Studies on Scolytidae XIII, Twenty-one new species of Cryphalini in Japan (Coleoptera). 林試研報, 277 : 41–60.

3) Schedl, K. E., 1967 ; Bark-beetles and pin-hole borers intercepted from imported logs and seeds in Japanese port, II. 昆虫, 35 : 119–129.

4) —— 1969 ; ibid., III. 昆虫, 37 : 202–219.

日本のかみきりむし (12)

林　匡夫

The Cerambycidae of Japan. (Col.) (12)

By Masao Hayashi

Genus *Sybra* Pascoe アヤモンチビカミキリ属（続き）

58-e. *Sybra* (*Sybra*) *baculina* Bates subsp. *omoro* Hayashi
アトモンチビカミキリ（沖縄亜種）（オキナワアトモンチビカミキリ）

Hayashi, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2) : 32, 35 (Okinawa, C. Ryukyu ; Synopsis).

Sybra baculina : Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, loc. cit. : 102, pl. 31, f. (Okinawa) ; Azuma, Makihara et Kinjo, 1976, Bull. Coll. Agr. Univ. Ryukyu, 23 : 146.

体長：6 mm 内外．分布：沖縄．

58-f. *Sybra* (*Sybra*) *baculina* Bates subsp. *oshimana* Breuning
アトモンチビカミキリ（奄美群島亜種）（アマミアトモンチビカミキリ）

Sybra oshimana Breuning, 1958 Bull. Soc. ent. France, 63 : 34 (Oshima, N. Ryukyu) ; ditto, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde : 149 ; ditto, 1964, loc. cit., 30 : 129, 248 ; Samuelson, 1965, Pacif. Ins., 7 (1) : 112, 113.

Sybra pascoei Lameere subsp. *oshimana* : Hayashi, 1968, Ent. Rev. Japan, 21 (1) : 16 ; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, loc. cit. : 102.

Sybra (*Syrba*) *baculina* Bates subsp. *oshimana* : Hayashi, 1972, loc. cit., 24 (1/2) : 32, 36 (n. comb. ; Synopsis) ; Kojima et Hayashi, 1978, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic., 3rd ed. : 278.

体長：6 mm 内外．分布：奄美大島・沖之永良部島．

58-g. *Sybra* (*Sybra*) *baculina* Bates subsp. *nipponensis* Hayashi
アトモンチビカミキリ（日本亜種）（ヤクアトモンチビカミキリ）

Hayashi, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2) : 32, 36 (Yaku Is., Tane Is., Kuchinoerabu Is. ; Synopsis) ; Makihara, 1977, Esakia, 10 : 53, f. 30 (Kuroshima, Kagoshima

---

〔昆虫学評論，第34巻，第1/2号，99–112頁，1980年，5月〕

Pref.); KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1978, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic., 3rd ed. : 278.

Sybra baculina : KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, loc. cit., 1st ed. : 102, pl. 31, f. 9 b; Auctt.

体長：6 mm 内外．分布：四国・九州・高知沖の島・こしき島・種子島・屋久島・黒島・口之永良部島・口の島・トカラ中の島・宝島．従来，アコウ *Ficus superba* (MIQUEL) var. *japonica* MIQUEL, イタビカズラ *Ficus oxyohylla* MIQUEL 及びシマグワ *Morus australis* POIRET のそれぞれ枯死部に来集していた記録があるほか，イヌビワ *Ficus erecta* THUNBERG, オオバイボタ *Ligustrum ovalifolium* HASSK. に幼虫の寄生が報告されている．

59. *Sybra* (*Sybra*) *ordinata* BATES subsp. *ordinata* BATES

アヤモンチビカミキリ（日本亜種）

Sybra ordinata BATES, 1873, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 12 : 318 (Hyogo, Honshu, Japan); MATSUSHITA, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., 34 (2) : 223; MITONO, 1940, Cat. : 182; BREUNING, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde : 149; ditto, 1964, loc. cit., 30 : 133, 250 (Hyogo, Nagato, Honshu; Nagasaki, Kyushu); KOJIMA et NAKAMURA, 1968, Misc. Rep. Hiwa Mus. N. H., 11 : 14 (Hosts : *Ficus wightiana*, *Pittosporum tobira*).

Sybra ordinata BATES subsp. *ordinata* : KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, loc. cit. : 102, pl. 31, f. 10; 213, f. 18 2A–2K; 244 (Honshu; Muroto Cape, Shikoku; Kyushu; larva, Hostplants); HAYASHI, 1972, loc. cit. : 37 (Synopsis).

Sybra punctatostriata : NAKAMURA, KOJIMA et WATANABE (nec BATES), 1965, Misc. Rep. Hiwa Mus. N. H., 8 : 9, pl. 11, f. 34–40 (larva, Hostplant : *Ficus wightiana* WALL.).

体は赤褐〜黒褐色，黄灰色の微毛であまり密でなくおおわれるが，部分的には密布され紋や縦条を形造る．頭部には頭頂から後頭にかけての1本と，後頭左右に短い暗色の地色をあらわす1対との，3本の縦条がある．前胸には黄灰色の5本の縦条をもつが，中央の1本は細く，左右背板上の1対はやや太く，側縁部から前胸腹板にかけての1対は太い．それぞれの間に4本の暗色の縦条をあらわす．小楯板は微毛でおおわれる．翅鞘には点刻列によって縦に区切られた，断続する黄灰色の微毛による小紋列を4対，微毛を欠き地色をあらわす暗色紋として基部中央に1対の小紋，中央部側方の1対の紋および翅端前方の縦長の1対の紋をそれぞれもつ．触角の第3節以下の各節基部はうすい白茶色で，他は褐色．胸腹板側方には黄灰色の微毛を密布する．脛節の端部と跗節は黒褐色で，その他の肢はうすい褐色．

頭部は前胸より幅せまく，小点刻をまばらに散らし，前頭は横長，頭頂は平坦，触角着生点は僅かにふくれ，後頭中央には点刻のない長い1本の縦線と，基部の左右に1対の光沢のある短い縦隆がある．複眼はあらく分割され，大きくえぐられ，下片はその下ほおの1.5倍の長さ．触角は♂では明らかに体より長く，第1節は短く，よくふくれ，第3・4節は弯曲する．第3節は第4節より短く（比，1：1.1-1.2），第1節よりは明かに長い．前胸は横長，前後縁のすぐ内側はそれぞれ細くくびられ，側縁は弱く弓形にふくれる．背面は弱くふくれ，僅かに凹凸があり，小点刻をまばらに散らす．小楯板は横長い半円形．翅鞘は前胸より幅広

く，長く，基部の幅の3.3倍，肩部で少しせばまり，後方に翅端部⅓の点まで僅かに広がり，その後方は斜めに幅広く僅かにえぐられている翅端に向って急にせばまり，外縁角は鋭くとがる．背面はやや平坦，10対の点刻列をもつが，基部では点刻が大きく不規則に密布され，後方に向うに従って小さくよりまばらになる．胸腹板側方は大点刻をまばらに散らすが，その中央部と腹節には点刻がない．肢は中程度の長さ，腿節はふくれ，前脛節は彎曲し，中・後脛節は端部に向って広がり，中脛節の端部前の上部はえぐられ下部には黒色の毛を生じる．体長：9–9.5 mm. 分布：本州（兵庫・長門）・四国（室戸岬・足摺岬）・九州（長崎・佐多岬）．今まで本学名の下に報告されたものには誤同定が多く，確かなものとしては，西南日本の沿海地方で，暖帯樹林帯からのものだけがまず信頼できるのではないかと思われる．確実な寄主植物としては，アコウ *Ficus superba* MIQUEL var. *japonica* MIQUEL, イヌビワ *F. erecta* THUNBERG, トベラ *Pittosporum Tobira* (THUNBERG) の3種で，いずれも枯木を食害していた．幼虫・蛹も既に知られている（中村・小島・渡辺，1965 (***punctatostriata*** として）；小島・中村，1970)．九州と台湾とを結ぶ島々から多くの亜種が報告されているが，それぞれ形態的に一定の相違が認められるので，以下に簡単にまとめておくこととする．触角第4節の第3節に対する長さの比と，複眼下片とその下ほおとの長さの比とによって，日本本土に産する基本亜種はトカラ諸島産の亜種に近く，沖之永良部島・沖縄・宮古島の各亜種，また奄美群島と八重山諸島産の2亜種とがそれぞれ近縁の関係にあり，およそ3つの系統群に分れるように思われる．

59-b. *Sybra* (*Sybra*) *ordinata* BATES subsp. *tokara* HAYASHI

アヤモンチビカミキリ（トカラ諸島亜種）(トカラアヤモンチビカミキリ)

Sybra loochooana : HAYASHI (nec BREUNING), 1956, Bull. Osaka Mus. N. H., 9 : 21, pl. 4, f. 7 (Takarajima, Tokara Isl., off S. Kyushu).

Sybra punctatostriata : HAYASHI (nec BATES), 1956, loc. cit. : 17 (Nakanoshima, Tokara Isl.).

Sybra (***Sybra***) ***ordinata*** BATES subsp. ***tokara*** HAYASHI, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2) : 33, 37 (Tokara Isl. ; Synopsis) ; MAKIHARA, 1977, Esakia, 10 : 52, f. 31 (Kuroshima).

本亜種は日本産の基本亜種に最も近いが，翅鞘端の外角は鈍く，翅鞘や前胸背面上の斑紋が相違する．先に著者がトカラ諸島（1956）から報告したものは本亜種に属する．体長：10–11 mm. 分布：トカラ諸島・黒島・口之永良部島・口の島．黒島ではアコウ *Ficus superba* (MIQUEL) var. *japonica* MIQUEL の朽木株から採集されている．

59-c. *Sybra* (*Sybra*) *ordinata* BATES subsp. *subtesselata* BREUNING

アヤモンチビカミキリ（奄美群島亜種）（アマミアヤモンチビカミキリ）

Sybra (s. s.) ***subtesselata*** BREUNING, 1960, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 36 (7) : 14 (Oshima, C. Ryukyu Isl.); OHBAYASHI, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon., Col. ed., 2 : 311, pl.

156, f. 2 (Amami Oshima; Tokara Takarajima?) part.; BREUNING, 1964, loc. cit., 30 : 145, 248.

Sybra ordinata BATES subsp. *subtesselata* : HAYASHI, 1968, Ent. Rev. Japan, 21 (1) : 16 (n. comb.); ditto, 1972, loc. cit., 24 (1/2) : 36 (Synopsis).

奄美群島の本亜種は多くの亜種の中で，八重山諸島の亜種に最も近く，著者（1965）が八重山から本亜種名の下に報告したのは，当時十分な資料が手元になかったことにもよるが，誤りの原因にもなったものである．案外，地理的に近い，沖之永良部島・トラカ諸島や沖縄の亜種とはむしろ遠い系統であることは興味がある．体長：10 mm 内外．分布：奄美大島・徳之島．

59-d. *Sybra* (*Sybra*) *ordinata* BATES subsp. *okinoerabuensis* HAYASHI

アヤモンチビカミキリ（沖之永良部島亜種）(オキノエラブチビカミキリ)

HAYASHI, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2) : 32, 36 (Okinoerabu Is., N. Ryukyu; Synopsis).

触角第3節と第4節の長さの比（1：1.25），翅鞘端は三角形に突きだすほか，体表の色彩・微毛による斑紋などで他の亜種と区別される．沖縄や宮古島の亜種に近く，奄美群島の亜種とはむしろ遠い関係にあるのは興味がある．体長：10 mm．分布：沖之永良部島．

梅林満智也氏 (1960) に従えば，本亜種 (*S. loochooana* として記録) は5月下旬～6月中旬に種々の樹木の枯死部で採集できるが，山地のサルカケミカン *Toddalia asiatica* (L.) LAM. にコゲチャサビカミキリと混棲し，多いと報告されている．

59-e. *Sybra* (*Sybra*) *ordinata* BATES subsp. *loochooana* BREUNING

アヤモンチビカミキリ（沖縄亜種）（オキナワチビカミキリ）

Sybra loochooana BREUNING, 1938, Festchr. E. Strand, 5 : 263 (Ryukyu Isl.); MITONO, 1940, Cat. : 182; BREUNING, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde : 131, 149; GRESSITT, 1950, Philip. Jl. Sci., 79 (2) : 223; BREUNING, 1964, loc. cit. : 30, 247; SAMUELSON, 1965, Pacif. Ins., 7 (1) : 112, 113.

Sybra ordinata BATES subsp. *loochooana* : HAYASHI, 1968, Ent. Rev. Japan, 21 (1) : 16 (n. comb.); KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, loc. cit. : 103, pl. 31, f. 10 b; CHÛJÔ, 1971, Mem. Fac. Educ. Kagawa Univ., 2 (202) : 31; HAYASHI, 1972, loc. cit., 24 (1/2) : 36 (Synopsis); AZUMA, MAKIHARA et KINJO, 1976, Bull. Coll. Agr. Ryukyu Univ., 23 : 146.

体表の淡灰褐色の微毛と翅鞘中央側方の円形または縦長の紋，鈍い三角形の翅端外角などが特徴となっている．本亜種は多くの亜種の中では宮古島の亜種と最も近い関係にあるものと思われる．体長：9–11 mm．分布：沖縄．小島・林・国吉・渡辺（1965）は本亜種をオオバギの枯木から報告している．松下博士（1933）が沖縄から報告した *S. ordinata* は恐らく

本亜種を指すものであろう.

59-f. *Sybra* (*Sybra*) *ordinata* BATES subsp. *miyakojimana* HAYASHI アヤモンチビカミキリ（宮古島亜種）

HAYASHI, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2) : 33, 37 (Miyako Is., S. Ryukyu).

沖縄の亜種に近いが，翅鞘端がやや三角形に突きだし，体色は赤みをおび，翅鞘上の微毛斑が間室の上に断続する縦紋として発達する点に特徴がある．体長：9.5 mm．分布：宮古島.

59-g. *Sybra* (*Sybra*) *ordinata* BATES subsp. *flavostriata* HAYASHI アヤモンチビカミキリ（八重山群島亜種）（ヤエヤマアヤモンチビカミキリ）

HAYASHI, 1968, Ent. Rev. Japan, 21 (1): 16 (Ishigaki, Iriomote, S. Ryukyu); KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, loc. cit. : 103, pl. 31, f. 10 c; HAYASHI, 1972, loc. cit., 24 (1/2) : 36 (Synopsis).

Sybra subtesselata : HAYASHI (nec BREUNING), 1965, loc. cit., 16 (1) : 13 (Yayeyama Isl.); SAMUELSON, 1965, Pacif. Ins., 7 (1) : 112, 114 (Questionably from Iriomote); BREUNING et CHÛJÔ, 1970, Mem. Fac. Educ. Kagawa Univ., 2 (192) : 56 (Iriomote); HAYASHI et NOMURA, 1964, loc. cit., 17 (2) : 68 (Hateruma Is.).

体色が黒く，体表の微毛が黄色みをおび，翅鞘上の間室に断続する黄灰色微毛による縦斑をもつ点に特徴がある．著者 (1965) が一時誤認していたように，奄美群島産の亜種に近い．体長：9–9.5 mm．分布：八重山諸島（石垣島・西表島・波照間島・与那国島）．Dr. GRESSITT (1951) の石垣・西表からの *S. ordinata* は恐らく本亜種であろう.

60. *Sybra* (*Sybra*) *miscanthivola* MAKIHARA ススキチビカミキリ

MAKIHARA, 1977, Ent. Rev. Japan, 30 (1/2) : 25, pl. 2, A, B (Sonai–Mt. Urabu, Yonaguni, S. Ryukyu).

赤褐色，白黄色の微毛をよそおうが，体下・触角および肢ではより密に細かく分布する．触角は淡褐色で，第2〜9節の下面にはやや長い縁毛をまばらに生じる．前胸背には5本の淡黄色の縦条（うち中央の1本は中断する）をもつ．翅鞘には4対の淡黄褐色と白色微毛が交互に現われる縦条をもつ.

体は細長く，翅鞘中央で最も幅広い．頭部は非常に深く点刻され，頭頂は平坦，時に短い1本の正中溝をもつ．複眼の下片はその下ほおの⅔の長さ．触角は体よりやや長い．前胸はほぼ円筒形，前縁直後でせまくくびられ，後縁の直前でやや鈍くくびられ，側縁は丸い．背面は一様に深く点刻される．翅鞘は幅の2.5倍の長さ，肩部は僅かに幅せまく，後方で広がり，またせばまり，斜めに切られる翅端に向う．背面は規則的に列状に深く点刻される．胸腹板側方は密に点刻される．肢は短く，腿節はふくれる．後翅は非常に短くちぢむ．体長：7.7–11 mm．分布：与那国島．本種は与那国島でも限られた場所，すなわち寄主植物であるス

スキ *Miscanthus sinensis* ANDERSS, およびその変種，イトススキ var. *gracillimus* HITCHC. の存在する場所に限定されているようで，はなはだ興味がある．また，翅鞘肩部が発達せず，後翅が強く短縮して，飛行も恐らくできない，いわゆる島嶼生活に適応したものの１例といえる．

＊ *Sybra* (*Sybra*) *punctatostriata* BATES　ワタカミキリ

BATES, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London : 351 (Taiwan); GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, 2 : 501 ; BREUNING, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde : 149 ; ditto, 1964, loc. cit., 30 : 140, 249 ; HAYASHI, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2) : 37 (Synopsis).

暗赤褐色，全面に黄灰色の，触角と肢は部分的に灰白色の微毛を密によそおう．頭部・小楯板はほぼ全面が黄灰色，前胸は背板に左右２対の黄灰色の縦の帯をもち，それぞれの対の中間に灰白色の微毛紋をもち，側縁下方も黄灰色が濃い．翅鞘には４対の黄灰色の断続する微毛縦条を各翅10本の点刻列の間室の１本おきにもつほか，縫合線と側縁にもそれぞれ黄灰色の縦条を形造り，他の間室には灰白色の微毛による不定形の紋をもつ．体下胸腹板の側方は黄灰色の微毛を密布する．

体は長く，前頭は横長い長方形，やや大きな点刻を不規則にもつ．複眼の下片はその下ほおの 1.5 倍の長さ．触角は♂では体より明らかに長いが♀では僅かに短く，第１節は短くよくふくれ，第３節は第４節より明らかに短いが，第１節よりは長い（第１・３・４節の長さの比，4 : 6 : 9)．前胸は長さより僅かに幅広く (6 : 6.5)，前縁は後縁よりせまく，側縁は弧状にふくれ，前・後縁内方が細くくびれる．背面はやや大きい点刻を密布する（微毛の密布している部分を上からみるとやや細かい点刻をあまり密に分布していないようにみえるが，被毛のない部分では違った印象を受ける)．小楯板は横長い舌状．翅鞘は前胸より少し幅広く，基部の幅の 3.25 倍の長さ，翅端は細く，斜めに切られ，外角は三角形に突きだす．背面には10対の小点刻の縦列をもつので，本種の種名ともなっている．体長 : 10–11 mm. 分布 : 台湾・中国（福建省・江西省)・海南島．日本から従来本種名で記録されたものがいくつかあるが，恐らく真の本種ではなく，アヤモンチビカミキリの誤同定ではないかと思っている．西南日本の沿海地方からの標本についての注意をお願いしたい．台湾ではワタ *Gossypium* sp. を加害するのでこの名が与えられた．

61. *Sybra* (*Sybra*) *flavomaculata* BREUNING　キボシチビカミキリ

BREUNING, 1938, Festsch. E. Strand, 5 : 263 (Kashiwagi, Kii Peninsula, Honshu, Japan); MITONO, 1940, Cat. : 181 ; HAYASHI, 1955, Col. Ill. Ins. Japan, 1 : 64, pl. 24, f. 288 ; MATSUDA et AMANO, 1956, Kita-Kyushu no Konchû, 6 : 13 (Kyushu ; *Pinus*) ; BREUNING, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde : 149 ; OHBAYASHI, 1963, loc. cit. : 311, pl. 156, f. 3 ; BREUNING, 1964, loc. cit., 30 : 124, 251 ; KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, loc. cit. : 103, pl. 31, f. 11 (Honshu ; Asizuri Cape, Shikoku ; Kyushu) ; HAYASHI, 1972, loc. cit. : 37 (Synopsis) ; AMANO, 1964, Kita-Kyushu no Konchû, 11 (1) : 34, f, 1 (N. Kyushu).

赤褐色，灰白色（タイプでは黄色と形容されているが）の微毛を部分的に密布するほか，新鮮な個体では黄灰色の微毛による前頭上の1紋，前胸背上の4紋（中央の前縁後方の小縦紋と後縁前方のやや大きい1対，および左右の大紋），および翅鞘上のほぼ3対の断続する縦条を形造る．翅鞘上の灰白色の微毛による紋は，基部の縫合線上に1本の太い縦帯，および中央前と，中央と翅端との中間にある太い2横帯を形成する．触角第4節以下の各節の基半は灰色の微毛でとりまかれる．

体は長く，頭は大きな点刻をまばらに散らす．前頭はやや幅より長い．複眼の下片はその下ほおの2倍以上の長さ．触角は♂では体より明らかに長く，第1節は短くややふくれる．第3節は第4節より明らかに短く，第1節よりも長い．前胸はほぼ長さと幅等しく，背面は大きな点刻をまばらに散らす．小楯板は舌状，翅鞘は前胸より幅広く，肩部は発達し，肩部の幅の2.8倍の長さ，翅端は細く，斜めに切られ，縫合線縁は弓形，外角は鈍い．背面には大点刻を不規則に散らし，その点刻は後方に向って細かくまばらになるほか，鈍い3本の縦隆をもつ．体長：6–11 mm．分布：本州・四国・九州．モミ *Abies firma* Siebold et Zuccarini，アカマツ *Pinus densiflora* Siebold et Zuccarini の枯死枝などに集ることが知られているほか，モミに幼虫の寄生が報告されている．体表の微毛の状態はしばしば脱落し，特に古い個体では黄灰色の微毛紋が明らかでなく，全部灰白色の微毛で占められている場合もある．

62. *Sybra* (*Sybra*) *unifasciata* Fujimura　ヒトオビチビカミキリ

Fujimura, 1956, Kontyû, 24 : 5, pl. 3, f. c (Mt. Ohdaigahara, Kii Peninsula, Honshu, Japan); Breuning, 1964, loc. cit., 30 : 128, 250; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, loc. cit. : 103, pl. 31, f. 12 (Mt. Gomanodan, Kii Peninsula; Kyushu); Hayashi, 1972, loc. cit. : 37 (Synopsis); Kusama, 1973, List Ecol. & Distr. Jap. Ceramb. : 89 (Hokkaido; Ecol.); Amano, 1964, Kita-Kyushu no Konchû, 11 (1): 34, f. 2 (Kyushu).

“体は長く円筒形；暗赤褐色，全面灰黄色の微毛でおおわれる．頭部は横に鈍く前頭部がふくれ，中程度に深く点刻され，前頭の先端と頭楯には長毛をよそおう．複眼は黒く，大きく触角着生点をかこむ．前頭から頭頂にかけ，はっきりしない1本の弱い中央溝をもつ．触角は細長く，♂では末端節が翅端後方に達する；第1節と各節の基部は淡く白っぽい微毛でおおわれる．第1節は棍棒状，第3節より短い；第2節は最も短く，円筒形，幅より長い；第3節はその長さが第4節とほぼ同様；第4節から第10節までの各節は先端に向ってだんだん短縮する；末端節は僅かに曲がり最も長い．第2節から第5節までの各節の内縁には数本ずつの暗色の直立毛をもつ．前胸は円筒形，長さより僅かに幅広く，まばらに深く点刻され，側縁は弱くふくれ，後縁は弱いがはっきりと縁どられる．背面には裸出する横紋（複数）をもつ．小楯板はその形がほぼ五角形，長さより幅広く，全面淡色の微毛でおおわれる．翅鞘は中程度の長さ，両側ほぼ平行，円筒形；まばらに深く点刻され，基部では特に強く先端部では弱くなる；縫合線の先端半分は明らかに縁どられる．背面の中央部は裸出し，はっきり

した1横帯を形成する．翅端は鋭く斜めに切られ，外角は突起状．肢は薄く灰色の微毛でおおわれる．腿節は棍棒状，中脛節の外側の先端⅔の点に1つの鈍い突起をもつ．後跗第1節は後続2節の合計より僅かに短い．体下面は全体灰黄色の微毛でおおわれ，中胸腹板と後胸腹板はまばらに弱く点刻される．体長：12 mm．タイプ：1♂，奈良県大台ケ原山，1933年8月7日，沢田玄正氏採集．本新種は *S. ordinata* BATES によく似るが，体の地色が暗赤褐色，翅鞘上の中央の裸出する幅広い横帯，より幅広い前胸などによってたやすく識別される．" 分布：本州．従来の記録は以下に述べる疑いによって一応採用しないでおきたい．

本種の翅鞘上の点刻が列状であるという記述はなく，体の地色は区別点としては採用できず，また黄灰色の微毛による縦紋が痕跡的にも認められないし，翅鞘上の中央には灰黄色の微毛を欠く幅広い1横帯があるという諸点からは，原著者の比較に用いた *S. ordinata* とは，全く類縁性を認めがたい．むしろ，いくつかの相違点はあるものの，*S. flavomaculata* に近い感じをいだかせる．本種のタイプは♂と述べられているが，*S. flavomaculata* と同定される♂とその記載を比較すると，体が大きいこと，触角がより短いこと，第3節が第4節とほぼ同じ長さとされ，明らかに短くないことぐらいが体制上の相違点で，あとは前胸に被毛のない裸出したいくつかの横紋をもつなど，微毛による体の被覆の状態が違っているに過ぎない．*Sybra* の長い体形をもつ種では，♂の触角は明らかに体より長く，第3節が第4節より明らかに短いのがふつうである．もしこのタイプが♂に相違ないとすれば，この触角の特徴からは，本種は *Sybra* よりはむしろ *Neosybra* に含めた方がより適切であろうと思えるほどである．一方，このタイプがかりに♀であったとすれば，短い触角と，短縮に基づく各節の比の変化もうなずけないこともない．今まで本種として報告されたものの中には，*flavomaculata* を誤って同定したと思われるものが多く，特に写真を伴うものでは明らかに誤同定とわかる記録もある．小島・林 (1969) の図示したものは♂で，その意味では *unifasciata* の原記載に完全に一致したものではないが，他の諸点で一応本種と同定，収録したものである．従来，本種名の下に報告された記録標本の再検討が望まれる．草間博士 (1973) の本種と *S. ordinata* の項の記述には混乱がみられる．ホストも記録を差しひかえておく．

63. *Sybra* (*Sybra*) *basialbofasciata* HAYASHI　モリヤシロオビチビカミキリ

HAYASHI, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2) : 33, 37 (Amami Oshima, N. Ryukyu ; Synopsis).

体は黒褐色，黄褐色の微毛を全面によそおうが，部分的に密布して微毛紋を形成するところと，微毛が乏しく地色をあらわすところをまじえる．翅鞘には基部後方に幅の広い波形の白色微毛による1横帯と，中央から翅端にかけて4対の断続する白色微毛による小縦紋とをもつ．触角第3節以下の各節の基半部は黄褐色．肢は脛節の端部と跗節が黒褐色であるほかは赤褐色．

体はやや細長く，背面はふくれる．頭部には大点刻をまばらに散らす．前頭は高さより幅広く，中央には頭頂を経て後頭に達する細い1縦溝をもち，頭頂は浅く幅広くくぼみ，その両側の触角着生点はあまりふくれず，後頭はふくれる．複眼は強く弯入し，下片はその下ほ

おの約1.5倍の長さ．触角は体より明らかに長く，下面には黒い縁毛がまばらに生じる．第1節は短く棍棒状に弱くふくれ，第3節は明らかに第4節より短いが，第1節よりは長い．前胸は長さより僅かに幅広く，前後縁でせばめられるが，前縁が後縁より幅せまく，側縁中央部は大きく丸くふくれる．背面はよくふくれるが中央の両側ではとくにいちじるしく，大点刻をまばらに散らす．小楯板は中央が縦に凹んだ半円形．翅鞘は前胸より明らかに幅広く，基部の幅の2.25倍の長さ，基部⅔付近まで両側はほぼ平行であるが以後漸次せばめられ，翅端は斜めに幅広く切られる．背面は基部の小楯板後側方でふくれ，その外・後方で凹むほか，2対の弱い縦隆線を走らせる．頭・前胸のそれよりやや小さい点刻をあまり密でなく全面によそおうが，その点刻の大きさは点刻と点刻の間の広さ（幅）より小さい．肢の腿節はよくふくれる．体長：10 mm．分布：奄美大島．

奄美大島の波津野で1969年4月30日に採集された1♂をタイプとして記載されたもので，和名は採集者，守屋爽一氏にちなんでいる．本種は体形，翅鞘上の点刻が不規則で列状にならんでいないなどの点で前2種と同一の種群に属するものと思われる．最近台湾から本種に近い1新種が発見，記載された．

Genus *Neosybra* Breuning　ヒメアヤモンチビカミキリ属

Neosybra Breuning, 1939, Festschr. E. Strand, 5 : 276 (Type species : *N. ropicoides* Breuning—Ceylon) ; Gressitt, 1942, Lingn. Nat. Hist. Surv. Mus., Spec. Publ., 8 : 26 ; ditto, 1951, Longicornia, 2 : 494, 495, 502 ; Breuning, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde : 141 ; ditto, 1964, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 30 : 6, 108 ; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic. : 97, 101 ; Rondon et Breuning, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 24 : 348, 357.

Dr. Breuning (1961) に従えば，アフリカに3種，アジア東南部に16種が分布するとされていたが，その後同博士（1961）がさらにラオスおよび日本からそれぞれ1種を報告しているので現在21種が知られ，インド南部・セイロン・シッキム・アッサム・インドシナ半島・マラッカ・ボルネオ・中国東部・台湾・日本・テルナテ島・オーストラリア北，東部・ニューブリテン島と，アフリカのケニア・コンゴ・ズルーランド，すなわち私のいう第4分布帯に広く分布している．日本に分布する3種は互いに極めて近い関係にあり，共通の1祖先型から分化した同一の系統に属するものと思われ，台湾の *sinuicosta* も同じ群に含められるであろう．（＊は参考のために加えた外国産種）

1. 翅鞘端は丸く，切られない ……………………………………………………………… 2

— 翅鞘端は多少とも切られる ……………………………………………………………… 3

2. 前胸は中央後方でくびれず，側縁は丸くふくれる．翅鞘背面基部にある1対の縦隆起は弱い．触角節の長さ，3<4．複眼の下片とほおの長さの比，1.5 : 1.3………*albomarmorata*

— 前胸は前後両縁の内方で強くくびれ，側縁は中央後方で強くふくれる．翅鞘背面基部にある1対の縦隆起は強くふくれる．触角節の長さ，3＝4．複眼の下片とほおの長さの比，

1.3 : 1.2 …………………………………………………………………………… * *sinuicosta*

3. 翅鞘端は明らかに斜めに切られ，外角は角ばる．前胸は前・後両縁の内方で強くくびれるが，側縁中央部は非常に弱くふくれるにすぎない．翅鞘背面基部にある1対の縦隆起および中央から後方に走る1対の弯曲する縦隆はともに非常に強くふくれる．触角節の長さ，3>4. 複眼の下片とほおの長さの比，1.4 : 2.2…………………………………… * *costata*

— 翅鞘端はせまく鈍く切られ，外角は鈍角 …………………………………………………… 4

4. 前胸は前・後縁の内方で弱くくびれ，側縁中央部は弱くふくれる．背面上の点刻はあらく，あまり密布しない．触角節の長さ，3≒4. 複眼の下片とほおの長さの比，1.6 : 2.2……………………………………………………………………………………… *cribrella*

— 前胸は前・後縁の内方で強くくびれ，側縁中央部は丸くふくれる．背面上の点刻はより細かく，より密布する．触角節の長さ，3≒4. 複眼の下片とほおの長さの比，1.3 : 0.8……………………………………………………………………………………… *ryukyuensis*

64. *Neosybra cribrella* (Bates) ヒメアヤモンチビカミキリ

Sybra cribrella Bates, 1873, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 12 : 318 (Kobe, Honshu); Matsushita, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., 34 (2): 372, 373.

Neosybra cribrella : Breuning, 1939, Festschr. E. Strand, 5 : 276 (n. comb.); Mitono, 1940, Cat.: 181; Hayashi, 1955, Col. Ill. Ins. Japan, 1, Col.: 64, pl. 24, f. 286.

体は暗赤褐色，黄灰白色の微毛を生じ，部分的に密布して斑紋を形造る．前胸背板中央に細い1縦線，左右にそれぞれ1本の縦線をもつが時に断続したり短縮する．翅鞘には基部に横に細い1本の帯，肩部後方の側縁から斜めに，背面の凹圧部の後縁に沿って内後方にのび，縫合線内方の第1縦隆上を後方に真すぐのびる漏斗形の大紋（その前縁は小楯板少し後方にまで横波形にのびる），中央後側方の三角形の大紋および翅端前方の1本の横帯，さらに，第2〜4縦隆上の断続する細い縦紋を形造る．触角および肢は細かい微毛を密でなく生じる．

頭はやや小さく大点刻をまばらに散らし，前頭は横長く，上部頭頂近くから後方後頭にかけて1本の細い溝をもつ．頭頂は鈍角に凹む．複眼はあらく分割され，大きくえぐられ，やや明らかにふくれる触角着生点をかこむ．下片はその下ほおよりも長い（2.2 : 1.6）．触角は♂では体より明らかに長く，♀では少し長い．第1節は短く，弱く後半が棍棒状にふくれる．第3節は第1節より明らかに，第4節よりは僅かに長い（第1・3・4節の長さの比，3 : 5.5 : 5）．前胸は長さより僅かに幅広く（6 : 7），前縁は後縁より幅せまい（5.5 : 6.5），側縁は前中部間で弱く弓形にふくれ，後縁直前で弱く細くくびられる．背面は中央部でふくれ，大点刻をやや密布する．小楯板は後方ややせばまる梯形，中央より後方の正中部で凹む．翅鞘は前胸より明かに幅広く，肩部と中央との中間まで僅かにせばまり，以後後方に少しふくれ中央と翅端との中間から後方は急にせばまって，幅せばく斜めに切られる翅端に向う．背面基部中央に僅かに斜めの1対の縦隆，ついで肩部後方から翅の中央部縫合線よりの第1縦隆に向う線より基部よりに圧迫された凹みをもつ．中央以後と側方には4対の鈍い縦隆をもつ．大点刻をあらく分布するがあまり規則的でなく，特に後半は列状に近く配列されている．体下

胸腹板側方には大点刻をもつ．体長：7 mm 内外．分布：本州・四国・九州・隠岐・屋久島．6〜8月，暖帯常緑広葉樹林帯の枯枝・伐採枝・枯づるなどの叩網などで採集できる．検索表でも明らかなように，本種と琉球諸島の ***ryukyuensis***，台湾の ***sinuicosta*** とは非常に近い1つの系統に属し，台湾の ***costata*** とは別の系統に属するように思われるが，いずれにしても近い関連性をもつもののようである．

65. *Neosybra albomarmorata* Breuning　シロマダラチビカミキリ

Breuning, 1961, Ent. Arbeit. Mus. Frey, 12 : 333 (Amakusa Is., Kyushu) ; ditto, 1964, loc. cit. : 109, 113 ; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, loc. cit. : 101.

“赤色，白色の細微毛をよそおう．翅鞘，特に翅端部⅓にはほとんど微毛を欠き，いくらかの非常に小さい白黄色の紋を散らし，また中央の前方と後方に2本のやや幅の広い白色の横帯をもつが，それらはより密布する白色の微毛による斑点から構成されている．触角は赤褐色の微毛を生じるが，第5節以下の各節の基部は淡黄色部でとりまかれる．

頭部はやや密に細かく点刻され，前頭は高さ（長さ）より幅が広い．触角は体よりやや長く，第1節はあまりふくれず，第3節は第4節よりも短く，第1節よりは明らかに長い．複眼の下片はその下ほおより明らかに長い．前胸は縦横等長，密にやや細かく点刻され，前・後縁内方で深く溝状．小楯板は幅広く先端は丸い．翅鞘は明らかに前胸より幅広く，翅端はほとんど切られない．背面基部には1対のあまりはっきりとしない小縦隆をもち，密にやや細かく点刻される．体長：11 mm．体幅：3⅓ mm．分布：天草島．”（原記載の訳文）．著者は下こしき島大竹，1971年7月21日，宮原氏採集の1個体を研究することができた．

今まで本種の詳しい紹介がなされなかったので，一般の採集者や愛好者の関心をひかずに今日まできたせいかも分らないが，タイプ以外に正式には報告されていない．原産地である天草やその周辺の島原半島や九州中・南部で採集された *Neosybra* の標本について検討されることが望まれる．

66. *Neosybra ryukyuensis* Breuning et Ohbayashi　リュウキュウチビカミキリ

Neosybra cribrella Bates subsp. ***ryukyuensis*** Breuning et Ohbayashi, 1964, Bull. Japan Ent. Acad., 1 (6) ; 28, 30 (Ishigaki, Iriomote, S. Ryukyu).

Neosybra sinuicosta : Hayashi (nec Gressitt), 1963, Ent. Rev. Japan, 16 (1) : 12 ; Kojima, Hayashi, Kuniyoshi et Watanabe, 1965, loc. cit. : 88 ; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, loc. cit. : 101.

Neosybra ryukyuensis : Hayashi, 1974, Ent. Rev. Japan, 26 (1/2) : 16 (stat. n.).

日本本土の ***cribrella*** に非常に近く，その意味では，Breuning・大林両氏（1964）の見解は正しいものであったといえるが，一方，台湾の ***sinuicosta*** とも近く，台湾産の ***sinuicosta*** の実物標本を当時みる機会がなく，原記載および付図によって，八重山諸島産の本種を ***sinuicosta*** に当てた著者（1963）の取扱いも，大きな誤りとはいえぬくらい，似ている．体長：

6–7 mm. 分布：八重山諸島（石垣島・西表島）.

＊ *Neosybra sinuicosta* Gressitt　タカサゴチビカミキリ

Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia, 2 : 502, pl. 20, f. 2 (Shinhassenzan, 2000 m. in alt., Taiwan) ; Breuning, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde : 141 ; ditto, 1964, loc. cit. : 108, 111.

前胸背面中央部には横に強い隆起をもち，検索表で述べた翅鞘背面基部の短い縦隆と第1縦隆のほか，側方の縦隆も強く突きでている点に特徴がある．体長：6–8 mm. 分布：台湾.

＊ *Neosybra costata* (Matsushita)　スジダカチビカミキリ

Cornalis costata Matsushita, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., 34 (2) : 370 (Toroen, Taiwan) ; Mitono, 1940, Cat. : 180 ; Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia, 2 : 495.

Neosybra costata : Breuning, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde : 141 (comb. n.) ; ditto, 1964, loc. cit. : 108, 112.

上に述べた他の種とは，前胸が円筒形で幅より長く，背面には大点刻をよそおい，中央に縦に長い点刻のない弱くふくれるすきまを残しており，翅鞘背面基部の1対の短い縦隆と中～後部の4対の長い縦隆が強くふくれ，翅端が明らかに斜めにより幅広く切られ，外縁角が外方に少しそり反って鋭角的に突きだしている点で一見して区別できる．体長：8–10 mm. 分布：台湾．最初，松下博士（1933）は *Cornalis* Thomson（1864）に含め発表されたが，Breuning 博士（1960）により本属に移されたものである．*Cornalis* はただ1種（属模式種）*gracilipes* Thomson（1864）を含む小属で，アジア東部（Breuning 博士の調査によってヒマラヤ東部と判明）に分布する．頭部が垂直に下向して後下方に向わず，翅鞘は丸くて切られず，腿節が強く肥大するなどの特徴を除いて，*Neosybra* とはよく似た形態をもつものである．

Genus *Nipposybra* Breuning　カスリチビカミキリ属

Breuning, 1939, Festschr. E. Strand, 5 : 280 (Type species : *N. fuscoplagiata* Breuning—Japan) ; ditto, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde : 140 ; ditto, 1964, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 30 : 6, 96 ; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic. : 97, 101.

体は長い．前頭は高さ（長さ）より明らかに幅広く，梯形で，後下方に向う．触角着生点は互いに離れて，あまりふくれない．触角は体より僅かに長く，細い．第1節はやや長くあまりふくれない．第3節は第4節より明らかに短いが，第1節よりは僅かに短い．第2節以下の各節の下面には縁毛を生じる．前胸は縦横ほぼ等長，よくふくれ，前・後縁の内方でそれぞれせばまり，側縁は弱く丸い．後縁は波うつ．翅鞘は長く，背面はふくれ，前胸より明らかに幅広く，基部から翅鞘の長さの⅔までは両側ほぼ平行，その後方はせばまり，翅端は幅広く切られ，外角は小さい突起を形造る．前胸腹板突起は前基節より凹み，先端は丸められる．中胸腹板突起は前方に向ってだんだん傾斜する．後胸腹板はふつうの長さで短縮はし

ない．中基節を入れる孔は外方に開く．肢はやや長く，腿節はふくれ，中脛節は先端前に切れ込みをもつ．属模式種ただ1種を含む，日本特産属である．

この種について従来ほとんど報告がないので，上に Breuning 博士のこの属の記載を紹介して，読者の方々の注意をお願いしたいと思う．

67. *Nipposybra fuscoplagiata* Breuning　カスリチビカミキリ

Breuning, 1939, Festschr. E. Strand, 5 : 280 (Chuzenji, Honshu); Mitono, 1940, Cat. : 181; Hayashi, 1958, Nature Study, 4 (1) : 10, f. (Mt. Odaigahara); Breuning, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde : 140; ditto, 1964, loc. cit. : 96, pl. 6, f. 48; Ohbayashi, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon., Col. ed., 2 : 310, pl. 155, f. 24; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, loc. cit. : 101, pl. 31, f. 2; Hayashi, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2) : 30.

赤褐色，複眼は黒色，触角・肢は明るい赤褐色．触角第3節以下の各節は先端部が暗赤褐色，光端に向ってだんだん暗色部が多くなる．各脛節の端部と跗節も暗赤褐色．淡黄灰色，部分的に赤みをおびた微毛を密布して斑紋を形造る．原則的には *Neosybra cribrella* Bates の翅鞘上の分布とよく似た斑紋をもつ．頭部は微毛が乏しい．前胸には全面にあまり密でなく微毛を装う．小楯板はやや微毛を密布する．翅鞘は基部中央に横長い矩形の黒褐色紋をもち，その周囲を肩を全く包んでほぼ五角形に赤みを帯びた黄灰白色の微毛による大紋を，中央後方側方に大きな三角形から方形に変化する1対の大黄灰白色微毛紋を，翅端前方には斜めの帯状の1対の黄灰白色の紋をそれぞれもつので，この間の背面中央部には大きな暗褐色の X 字形の紋を形造り，翅端も幅せまく暗褐色である．

体は小さく，頭は前胸より少し幅せまく，前頭は短く横長，小点刻をまばらに散らす．細い1本の中央縦溝をもち，頭頂を経て後頭に伸びる．頭頂は僅かに凹む．頭頂と後頭とはやや点刻を密布する．複眼はあらく分割され，大きくえぐられ，あまりふくれない触角着生点をかこむ．下片はその下ほおとほとんど同じ長さ．触角は体より長く，第1節は円筒形，第3節とほとんど等長，ともに第4節より短い（第1・3・4節の長さの比，3.3 : 3 : 4)，下方に縁毛を生じる．前胸は長さより少し幅広く（4 : 5)，前・後縁直後で細くくびられ，側縁は中央部で丸くふくれる．背面は中央部が弱くふくれ，大点刻を密布する．小楯板は横長の舌状．翅鞘は前胸より幅広く，基部と中央との中間で一度せばまり，後方に弱く幅広くなり，中央と翅端との中間から後方に急にせばまり，斜めに幅広くえぐられ外角が小さく三角形に突きだす翅端に向う．体長 : 6 mm．分布 : 本州．

著者は先に *Doius adachii* Hayashi を本種のシノニムとしたが，後種のタイプ標本との十分な比較を行うまで，その処理を保留しておきたいと思う．

Genus *Hyagnis* Pascoe　オオバヤシチビカミキリ属

Pascoe, 1864, Jl. Ent., 2 : 230 (Type species : *H. fistularius* Pascoe—South & East Africa); Lacordaire, 1872, Gen. Col., 9 : 580, 584; Breuning, 1964, loc. cit. : 7, 10; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, loc. cit. : 97, 98; Rondon et Breuning, 1970, Pacif.

Ins. Monogr., 24 : 348, 349.

Dr. Breuning (1960) に従えば，アフリカに7種，アジアではインド・アンダマンに1，シッキムに1，ビルマに1の計10種が知られていたが，その後マラッカから1，ラオスから1，中国から1，日本から1がそれぞれ追加記載され，14種を算えるに至った．ところが1964年のrevision では，1960年の catalogue であげた内，シッキム産の1種が脱落していて，その理由も不明であるので，単なるミスか，何らかの理由によるのか目下のところ分らない．典型的な第4分布帯の要素である．

68. *Hyagnis ohbayashii* Breuning　オオバヤシチビカミキリ

Breuning, 1960, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 36 (7) : 16 (Hooki-Daisen, Honshu); ditto, 1964, loc. cit. : 11, 13; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, loc. cit. : 98.

濃い赤色，明るい褐色の微毛をよそおうが，翅鞘にはさらに黄褐と濃褐色の微毛を僅かにまじえる．翅鞘上にはやや幅の広い白色の横帯を中央にもつ．触角第4節以下の各節の基部は灰白色の微毛でとりまかれる．頭部はきわめて細かく密に点刻され，複眼の下半分はその下ほおより僅かに短い．触角は細く，第1節はきわめて細かくまばらに点刻され，第3節は第4節より僅かに長い．前胸はやや細かくきわめて密に点刻される．小楯板は半円形．翅鞘はやや細かく密に点刻され，先端は幅せまく斜めに切られ，その外角は三角形に短く突出する．体長：6–8 mm. 分布：本州.

この種のタイプ標本はずい分以前，大林一夫氏から調べるように依頼された記憶のある，伯耆大山（1941年7月15日）産のもので，セルロイド台紙上に貼布されたものであった．現在は，大林延夫氏の手元に保管されていると思うが，その後，他にこれに該当する標本に接しないので，上には，原記載に基づいて記載を行った．一見，クリチビカミキリのような感じのものであった．

小笠原のハイイロハナムグリと航空機による日本国内への侵入記録

楠　井　善　久

New Record of *Protaetia fusca* (HERBST) from Bonin Is., with a Invasive Record by Aeroplane to Japan. (Col., Scarabaeidae)

by YOSHIHISA KUSUI

Protaetia fusca (HERBST) ハイイロハナムグリは中国・台湾・ビルマ・インドシナ・インド・マレー・シンガポール・フィリピン・オーストラリア・ポリネシア・グアムなどに分布し，*Protaetia* 属では最も広く分布する種であるが，日本国内での記録はない．筆者は小笠原諸島父島において本種を採集し，生態の一端を観察することができた．また，本種の国外からの侵入記録として，外来の航空機内にて本種を採集したので併せて報告し，本種の侵入，定着の資料としたい．

小笠原における採集記録と観察

1♀, June 15 1972, Oomura, Chichi-jima, Bonin Is.; 1♂1♀, June 18 1972, Oomura; 1♂1♀, Dec. 4 1972, Oomura; 5♂1♀, Dec. 21 1972, Oomura, Y. KUSUI leg. (author's coll.)

上記はすべて成虫の採集記録で，日中に村内を飛翔していたものや，民家の室内に飛来したものである．ARROW (1910) および PAULIAN (1959) によると，本種の成虫は蜂の巣を襲い，ハチミツを加害すると記されているため，筆者は上記の採集日の前後数回にわたり村内にあるミツバチの巣箱を見て廻ったが，本種の飛来は観察できなかった．また，同村の養蜂家に本種の標本を示し加害の有無を尋ねたが，そのような事例はなく，本種の標本も初めて見たものであるとの返事を得た．

幼虫の棲息場所は，村内に飼育された山羊の糞を，堆肥として利用する目的で，野外に積み上げたものに局所的に多数発生していた．しかし，近隣の山間部には野生化した山羊が住んでいて，その密集地域の岩場などに見られる集積された糞の中からは発見できなかった．ARROW によるとシンガポールでは Canna および栽培植物の根を加害することになっており，また PAULIAN も栽培植物に対し非常に有害であると記している．しかし，SAKIMURA (1950) はハワイにおいて腐食土を食べると報じていて，この方が筆者の観察に近い．その上，他の *Protaetia* 属の幼虫では直接植物の根を加害するものは見当らず，前２者の報告

〔昆虫学評論，第34巻，第1/2号，113–115頁，1980年，5月〕

には疑問を持っている．

なお，幼虫は年間を通じて常時採集できるが，同時に成虫も潜んでいることが多く，羽化後活動期（7月，12月？）まで土壌中に留っているものと思われた．

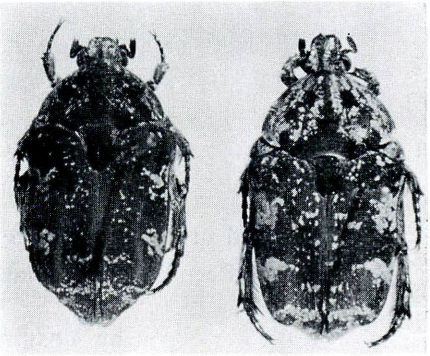


Fig. 1. *Protaetia fusca* (Herbst) ♂, from Chichij-ima (left); ♀ from Narita, in aeroplane (right).

本種の広域分布に関して Paulian はオーストラリア，ポリネシアにおける分布については他地域からの移入であるとしている．小笠原の場合，採集地域は父島の大村地区の一部に限られているが，これは幼虫の好棲息場所という上記の生態的な理由の外に，その場所が港湾区域であり，小笠原諸島が日本に返還されるまで米軍の物資が陸上げされていた地点に最も近く，本種が移入種であるとすれば，侵入後まだあまり分散していないということも考えられる．加えて，根拠は判然としないが，本種を知る島民は，戦前には見られなかった他の数種の生物とともに戦後グアム島から移入した昆虫として本種をあげている．

本種の地域的な変異については八幡（1941）が若干ふれているが，詳しい地域差は不明である．小笠原の上記の個体ではすべて前胸背および翅鞘の白斑が，ハワイ・台湾等の個体に比して数が少なく小さい．また，翅鞘会合線の先端の突出は長短があり，個体変異のようである．

外来の航空機内における採集記録

1979年8月24日，千葉県成田市新東京国際空港において，フィリピンのマニラ空港から来港した航空機（DC-8型）の機体下部貨物室において仮死状態の本種 1♀を採集した．

フィリピンは本種の分布地であり，飛行コースはマニラからの直行便で途中の寄港地がないので，マニラ空港にて機内に侵入した個体であるものと考えられる．Sakimura は本種が夜間にライトに飛来することを述べ，この習性が人間の交易とともに各地に分布を拡げた理由にあげていて，この個体の場合も貨物室内の作業用ライトに飛来したものと考えることができる．しかし，小笠原での観察では日中に飛翔し，ライトに飛来することはなかった．

最後に，この報告にあたり三宅義一氏には文献等種々のご指導を受けた．また，採集に際し，小笠原では小笠原総合事務所の Nat. Savory Jr. 氏に協力を得，新東京国際空港では成田空港検疫所衛生課長高橋純雄博士をはじめ小瀬村仁・林義則・鈴木敏夫・松川明博の諸氏に協力を得たことを記して謝辞を述べたい．

引用文献

ARROW, G., 1910; Fauna of British India, Ceylon and Burma. Lamellicornia, 1 : 55.

CARTWRIGHT, O. L. & GORDON R. D., 1971; Insect of Micronesia. Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae, 17 (4): 292–293.

PAULIAN, R., 1959; Coléopteres Scarabéides de l'Indochine. (Rutelines et Cetonines): 73.

SAKIMURA, K., 1950; Food preference of *Protaetia fusca* groups. Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc., 14 : 173–174.

八幡英夫, 1941; 日本産 *Protaetia* 属の種に就いて, 2. Kontyû, 15 (3) : 114–116.

Résumé

The author added a new record of *Protaetia fusca* (HERBST) in Japan, which occured in Chichi-jima of Bonin Islands. He observed larvae growing in efflorescent excrements which piled up as composts of domestic goats. In addition, he reported that this species was intruded into the inside of a plane arrived from Manila on New Tokyo International Airport in Chiba Prefecture and he mentioned it as an example of fixed encroachment.

伊良部島（宮古群島）におけるクロツツマグソコガネの記録と食樹について

楠井善久

Saprosites japonicus WATERHOUSE クロツツマグソコガネは北海道・本州・四国・九州・トカラ列島の一部・奄美大島；台湾・朝鮮・インドシナ方面にまで広く分布することが知られているが，琉球列島での記録は不明である．筆者は沖縄県宮古島の属島である伊良部島において本種の分布を確認したので，その食樹とともに記録しておきたい．

1978年5月1日，沖縄県宮古群島伊良部島国仲にて採集した *Pandanus tectorius* PARKINSON アダンの朽木を持ち帰ったところ，1979年7月，千葉県成田市の自宅で羽化をみた．採集したアダンは下地島との狭い運河に面した純林内で一部人為的に倒され，土壌上で樹皮が簡単に剝がれる程度に腐蝕していたもので，本種の成虫および幼虫は中心部に残った比較的硬い材部に集中的に棲息していた．なお，奄美大島では山間部の貯木場後の朽木から得られているが樹種は不明である．

本種の同定に際し，三宅義一氏にお世話になったことを記してお礼申しあげる．

第31回（昭和54年度）大会記録

第31回大会は昭和54年12月９日午前10時30分から大阪市立自然史博物館において開催された．河野幹事の司会により，まず大倉幹事から会務会計報告が行われた後，午前中は出席各位の自由懇談にあてられた．午後１時から林幹事が座長となり“異常気象と昆虫の発生”についてシンポジュームが開催された．初めに林座長から日本の気象の概要について，さらに異常気象とは暖冬・冷夏・空梅雨等々があげられる旨の話があって後，出席会員から種々の報告や意見の交換が行われたが，昆虫の発生は温度と湿度の影響が強く，非常に複雑な要素を含んでいるために一概には論ぜられず，午後４時に閉会した．なお，引続き有志による懇親会を長居駅前の“うき舟”で開催し，和気あいあい裡に午後８時すぎ散会した．

当日の出席者（敬称略）はつぎのとおり．有本久之・林　匡夫・穂積俊文・伊賀正汎・生谷義一・今中　宏・石田　裕・木元新作・河野　洋・的場　績・松田　潔・水野弘造・中川俊夫・奈良　一・越智輝雄・大倉正文・澤田高平・杉野広一・田村　保・遠山雅夫・八木正道・山地　治・山下　晶・吉川文弘．

（大倉）